

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PLANS CONTINUE TO DRAW COMMENT

PRC Denies Soviet Charge

OW210300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 21 Aug 81

["Chinese Delegate Refutes Soviet Attacks on China About U.S. Neutron Bomb Decision"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Geneva, August 20 (XINHUA)--Head of the Chinese delegation to the meeting of the Geneva disarmament committee Yu Peiwen refuted at the plenary session today the Soviet Union's attack on China concerning the U.S. neutron bomb decision. Yu Peiwen said during the debates around the U.S. neutron bomb decision at the current meeting on disarmament the Soviet delegation distributed in the committee a working paper containing a TASS statement of August 13 which made groundless attacks on China. He said the facts are: The Chinese press media, including the official PEOPLE'S DAILY, have responsibly and objectively reported the views of some countries on the U.S. decision to produce neutron bombs, including the press release issued by TASS.

He made the following points:

1. The production of neutron bombs by the United States will affect the balance of nuclear forces between the Soviet Union and the United States. In recent years, the Soviet Union has stepped up its development of nuclear weapons in order to gain nuclear superiority. By deploying a large number of SS-20 missiles and Back-fire bombers in Europe, the Soviet Union has gained nuclear superiority in the Europe theatre. Now, with the production of neutron bombs by the United States, the nuclear balance between the two sides is bound to be affected.
2. The production of neutron bombs by the United States will offset the "tank advantage" enjoyed by the Soviet Union in the Europe theatre. It is reported that the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states have deployed as many as forty-seven thousand tanks in Europe, whereas the Western counterpart has only twelve thousand. As we all know, the neutron bomb is an effective anti-tank weapon.
3. The U.S. decision to produce neutron bombs was made at a time when the United States is preparing to conduct negotiations with the Soviet Union within 1981 on the theatre nuclear weapons. This shows that United States is trying to strengthen its military capabilities so that it may stand in a relatively favourable position in future disarmament negotiations, i.e. from a position of strength.

In the final analysis, he said, the production of neutron bomb is in fact a product of the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. "China has all along been against the nuclear arms race and holds that the two superpowers should take the lead in carrying out nuclear disarmament. The Soviet vilification against China's clear-cut position on disarmament is utterly futile," he declared.

East Europe, Korean Comment

HK210707 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 6

[Report: "Romanian, Yugoslav and Korean Papers Denounce U.S. Production of Neutron Bomb"]

[Text] Recently, Romanian, Yugoslav and Korean newspapers have, one after another, condemned the United States for deciding to produce and stockpile the neutron bomb, calling this a new move by the United States to expedite and intensify the arms race.

In its 11 August commentary, the Romanian paper SCINTEIA said: International relations have deteriorated lately and factors for tension have cropped up. Old conflicts have not yet been solved and new conflicts have appeared. "This requires us more than ever to take care not to do anything that would worsen the existing situation and would produce new tension and distrust, or to take any step that would produce the above-mentioned results. The decision to produce neutron bomb obviously goes against this requirement." This paper also emphasized that "for the sake of genuine security it is necessary to achieve military parity on as low a level as possible."

In its 11 August commentary, the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA said: Allegedly, the production of the neutron bomb is an "internal affair" of the United States. However, because there is a possibility that the neutron bomb may be used outside the United States, the consequences of the decision to produce this weapon will be worldwide to a very large extent. "The United States and the whole world have been saying that all new moves aimed at amassing arms (this time it is a 'new generation of nuclear weaponry', will blow up the gateway to negotiations. Obviously, this cannot but be the case now."

In its 16 August commentary, the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN said: The production of the neutron bomb by the United States "is a grave move that will further intensify the armament race and aggravate the danger of a nuclear war." "For the sake of realizing their ambition to dominate the world, they would have no scruples about the actual application (of the neutron bomb) in battlefield even if it means a nuclear disaster for mankind." The commentary also emphasized: "We cannot but heighten our vigilance against U.S. attempts to deploy new nuclear weapons in South Korea and resort to the stupid policy of military provocations and war."

#### EGYPT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN U.S.-LIBYAN INCIDENT

OW201932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, August 20 (XINHUA)--An Egyptian Foreign Ministry authoritative source today dismissed Libyan allegations that Egypt was involved in the shooting down yesterday of Libyan warplanes by American planes, according to MENA (MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY). The source said: "Libyan claims are nothing new and nothing amazing when the Tripoli government has been used to unjustifiably attack Egypt to divert attention from internal events in Libya and from the policy adopted by the Qadhafi regime."

He further said that it was quite enough that the Egyptian Defence Ministry had categorically denied reports that the Egyptian armed forces was undertaking manoeuvres on borders with Libya during the past few days.

"Egypt," the source added, "needs not take part with any foreign armed forces in any military operation for which it opts to defend the security and integrity of its own territories."

In the meantime, Egyptian Minister of Defence and Military Production Mohamed 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said in Alexandria today that the Egyptian armed forces are not undertaking any training activities in the area where the two Libyan warplanes were shot down yesterday. Answering questions posed by reporters, Ghazalah further denied that the Egyptian army has any training programmes this month. He also categorically denied that Egypt has anything to do with the shooting down yesterday of the two Libyan planes.



OPEC MINISTERS DISAGREE ON OIL PRICE AT CONFERENCE

OW210104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--The OPEC ministerial consultative conference on the unification of oil prices formally opened here today with the participation of oil ministers of all the 13 OPEC member states. Speaking at a press conference held at the end of the meeting, Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto, who is the current president of OPEC, said that the ministers discussed four questions: the principle and need for the unification of oil prices; the level of the market price of crude oil; the differentials of the value of oil; and the length of market crude.

The principle of oil price unification as a way to "ensure a fair share and equitable distribution of oil production among the member states" was unanimously accepted at the meeting, Subroto pointed out.

Referring to the price of market crude, he said, further consultations are required to arrive at a unified level agreed upon by everybody.

On the question of value differentials, the ministers held that the question should be dwelt along with the benchmark of the market crude, Subroto said. An expert group on the question had submitted a report to the conference, he added, but differences still existed owing to the dissatisfaction of the north African oil producers.

Of all the questions discussed at the meeting, the level of crude price remains to be the key issue. Saudi Arabia insists that the OPEC market price should be lowered from 36 to 34 dollars a barrel and that the north African producers, Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, which produce high quality light oil, should lower their prices from 40 to 37 dollars a barrel. Only under such conditions will Saudi Arabia raise its price from the current 32 to 34 dollars and cut its current daily oil output of about 10.3 million by two million barrels so as to ease the present glut at the world markets.

The Saudi proposal is reportedly supported by Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, but Venezuela is unwilling to lower its price by two dollars, because, as its minister of energy and mining said yesterday, it has no difficulties at present selling its oil at the price of 36 dollars a barrel. OPEC's "hard-liners," Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, still seem reluctant to subscribe to the Saudi proposal to reduce their prices by three dollars.

The differences on market price level is still a major stumbling block to an agreement on price unification. Although the OPEC president still hopes for an agreement at tomorrow's meeting, many observers here doubt whether the differences could be solved overnight.

BANYUETAN ANALYZES U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA

HK210330 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0810 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--An article in the latest issue of BANYUETAN, entitled "Current U.S. Policy Toward China," points out that the Reagan administration wants to develop its strategic relations with China while also attempting to work more actively than the previous administration in promoting U.S.-Taiwan relations. It is constantly walking on a tight-rope between these two aspects. This is the characteristic of the present U.S. Government's policy toward China.

The outline of the foreign policy of the Reagan administration, which has now been in office half a year, is on the basis of enhancing America's position of strength, to strengthen cooperation with Western Europe, Japan and other allies, and to join up with China and other forces opposed to Soviet hegemonism, to counter Soviet expansion.

The writer holds, U.S. policy toward China is conditioned by U.S. strategic interests. As a declining superpower, the United States is no longer capable of countering the Soviet Union on her own, while she still feels that the strength of her joint allies is insufficient. This compels the United States to rely on China's strength for support and to develop a strategic relationship with China. This is an objective demand; no matter whether the administration is Democrat or Republican and no matter who is in power, their policy toward China must be conditioned by this U.S. strategic interest. However, while promoting its strategic relations with China, the United States wants to make every effort to maintain its superpower interests in Taiwan, which have been sustained for many years, even though this is harmful to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. These are the two aspects of the contradictions in U.S. policy toward China.

In the several months since Reagan took office, American government and public groups have been raising a continuous clamor over policy toward China, and the steps of the Reagan administration have been unsteady. Generally speaking, the Reagan administration has basically maintained the two aspects of the previous administration's China policy. In the context of the overall strategic situation, the Reagan administration has declared many times that it wants to continue the process of normalizing Sino-U.S. relations and to develop a strategic relationship between China and the United States. On all issues involving the overall strategic situation, the United States needs to hold consultations with China regarding measures for countering the Soviet Union. Of course, the United States also knows that China has her own independent policy, and that her stand on many international questions is fundamentally different from that of the United States.

Within the United States, there is pressure from the anti-communist, pro-Taiwan forces. Among America's allies too, there are those who worry that too rapid development of Sino-U.S. relations will infuriate the Soviet Union. It remains to be seen how far the Reagan administration will go in developing its strategic relationship with China.

The article says again, how far will the Reagan administration go in its policy toward Taiwan? Although senior U.S. officials have stated many times that they wish to carry out the undertakings stipulated in the communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, and to recognize that there is only one China and that U.S.-Taiwan relations are unofficial, they also say that the United States will implement the Taiwan Relations Act passed by Congress in 1979. This shows that they want to work more actively than the previous administration in promoting relations with Taiwan. The United States is continually sending up trial balloons in this respect. These efforts have been strongly opposed by China and are also out of favor with many Americans. The Reagan administration cannot but adopt a relatively cautious approach on relations with Taiwan, and, on the surface at least, will not take any major action. China has reacted strongly regarding selling arms to Taiwan, because to sell such arms constitutes interference in China's internal affairs. There have also been ceaseless arguments on this point among the U.S. Government and public, with the result that the Reagan administration has acted in a hesitant way and found it best to shelve the issue for the moment.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY MALIAN PRESIDENT TRAORE

Arrives 20 Aug

OW201220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali and general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union, flew into Beijing today for a six-day official visit to China. With him is a party of 30 people, including Madame Moussa Traore, leading members of the Malian People's Democratic Union and senior officials of the Malian Government.

Mali is one of the first countries in black Africa to establish diplomatic relations with China and President Traore visited China in 1973. On this visit he will exchange views with Chinese leaders on the present international situation and further friendly cooperation between China and Mali.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, in the name of the Chinese Government, gave a red-carpet welcome this afternoon to President Traore and his party on the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People. Two children presented the President and Mme. Traore with bouquets. After a military band had played the Malian and Chinese national anthems, the president, in the company of Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the welcoming ceremony were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and his wife; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Xu Xin, assistant chief of the PLA general staff; and Du Yi, Chinese ambassador to Mali. Also present were other distinguished Malian guests and the Malian ambassador to China, Sekou Almamy Koreissi.

Tea Party for Mrs Traore

OW201320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Mariam Sissoko Traore, wife of Malian President Moussa Traore and honorary president of the Malian National Union of Women, was welcomed at a tea party arranged here this afternoon by Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the National Women's Federation of China. During cordial conversation, they both said they hoped that the friendship between the Chinese and Malian women would further grow.

Hold First Talks

OW201736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, held their first talks here this afternoon. At the beginning of the talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang said, "President Traore is a familiar and old friend of the Chinese people. The Chinese people are very glad of the president's current visit to China."

During the talks, President Traore briefly described the external policies of the Malian party and government and his views about some current international issues and the situation in Africa. Traore said, "We hold that there exist hotbeds of tension in the Middle East and Africa. The Malian Government affirms that no country has the right to interfere in other countries. We are opposed to all forms of foreign aggression and encroachment upon other countries' territories. We firmly support peoples of various countries in their struggle for defending their territorial integrity and national independence," he said.



"Mali pursues a policy of nonalignment and is loyal to the principle of nonalignment. It will take resolute actions for establishing a new international economic order based on equality and friendship among all countries," he said.

Traore reiterated Mali's support for the people of South Africa in their struggle against racism and the Namibian people in their struggle for national independence. He said, "We hold that only when Israel withdraws completely from their occupied Arab territories and when the Palestinian people are allowed to return to their homeland can peace be realized in that area."

Referring to friendship between Mali and China, Traore said, "the Malian people admire very much the Chinese experts who, adhering to Chairman Mao's teachings, have worked alongside Malian people and made contributions to Mali's construction. The cooperation between Mali and China has been very suitable for Mali's conditions."

"China is one of the first countries to recognize Mali. We will never forget the support and assistance the Chinese people have given to Mali," he said.

Present on the occasion, on the Malian side were: Sory Coulibaly, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union (MPDU); Mohamed Ahmed Hamani, secretary of the economic and financial affairs of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; N'Fagnanama Kone, minister of agriculture; Robert Tieble N'Daw, minister of industrial development and tourism; Sekou Almamy Koreissi, Malian ambassador to China, and Tidiani Guisse, diplomatic adviser to the President. On the Chinese side were: Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Du Yi, Chinese ambassador to Mali.

#### Zhao Banquet Speech

OW201624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the struggle of the Third World countries for economic independence after their political independence already has become an irresistible trend of the times.

Speaking at a banquet in honor of the Malian President Moussa Traore here this evening at the Great Hall of the People, the premier said, "to thoroughly change the old and unfair international economic order was a prominent and important political issue in the current international situation." Referring to changes in Africa after the Second World War, he said, "the more than 50 independent African countries are a strong force of the Third World countries who have played a very important role in the international political arena. At present," Zhao said, "African countries persist in maintaining independence, keeping their initiative and self reliance; and, at the same time, they foster regional cooperation, unity and mutual help to build up their own countries politically and economically. On the other hand, they constantly strengthen their unity, oppose all external interferences and make common efforts for establishing a new international economic order together with other Third World countries."

He said that Third World countries should enjoy the full right to say and make decisions on international economic affairs. "The developed countries should negotiate with the developing countries on an equal footing so as to enable North-South relations develop along the direction of fairness, reasonableness and mutual benefits. This would not only help stabilize and develop the world economy, but also contribute to the lofty cause of the struggle against hegemonism and safeguarding world peace."



The premier praised the Malian Government and people for their new achievements in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, promoting national unity and reconciliation, developing national economy and culture and building their country. "In international affairs, the Malian Government pursues the policy of non-alignment, opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism, supports the liberation struggle of the people in South Africa, and has made positive contributions to the cause of African unity and unification and world peace," he said. The Malian Government, he said, under the leadership of President Moussa Traore, is summing up experience in economic construction since its independence and strives to develop along a road suitable to the conditions in Mali. "We sincerely hope you have new successes," Premier Zhao said.

"China, a developing socialist country belonging to the Third World, shares weal and woe with other countries of the Third World and pools its efforts in opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace," he said. "We unswervingly adhere to the foreign policy formulated by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai and strive to strengthen friendly cooperation with other countries of the Third World, African countries included," the premier said.

#### Zhao, Traore on Relations

OW201710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1644 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang hosted a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here tonight in honor of General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, and Madame Traore. Premier Zhao and President Traore highly praised the friendship between China and Mali and between China and other African countries.

"Though China and Mali are far from each other, harmony and friendship link up the two countries," Zhao Ziyang said in his speech. "The Chinese and Malian people have always sympathized, supported, respected and trusted each other during the years of struggle for independence and the years of national construction," the premier said. "Our friendly cooperation is built on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and it has stood the test of history."

The premier said that the friendly cooperation between China and Mali had developed in many fields since the 1973 visit of President Traore. He said the friendship would continue to expand through joint efforts.

Traore said in his toast that his second visit to China has shown the firm determination of the two countries to broaden friendship between them and strengthen the good Mali-China cooperation. He said the cooperation can be called a model, and the dialogue effective. "Through 20 years of firm and close cooperation, unbreakable relations have been established between China and Mali." The president said that such relations have encouraged the two countries to further their common efforts and promote unity so as to ensure progress and happiness for the peoples of the two countries.

Present at the banquet were Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife; Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, as well as leading members of other ministries, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Malian Ambassador to China Sekou Almamy Koreissi also was present at the banquet.

## Traore on Economic Structure

OW201906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Malian President Moussa Traore said this evening at a banquet given by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in his honor that the developing countries should create conditions for a reasonable transformation of the international economic structure by way of strengthening their contacts. President Traore said, "The world economic situation is getting worse and worse and the disequilibrium between developing and developed countries has become more serious. Such a situation is only beneficial to the rich countries."

"Many attempts made in some regions to turn world economic relations a bit fairer and more harmonious, have failed. The demand of the developing countries can no longer be ignored and refused because the demands are fair and reasonable," he said.

Traore said that he hoped upcoming discussions in Mexico would open up a way for the adjustment of international economic relations in accordance with the people's wishes and in the interests of world peace. He said, "Mali has always held that a new international unity must be fostered. Such new relationship based on respect of every country's views would lay a foundation for a new type of cooperation that will do away with dominance, thus creating an atmosphere of genuine peace and security in the world."

On the international situation, Traore said "the terrible tide of disputes among countries and the contention for spheres of influence among the big powers is rising day by day. This adventuristic contention only endangers the peaceful cause that should be safeguarded by us." Traore said: "The Malian people would continue to firmly adhere to a policy that can strengthen world security and peace. The Malian people are against any policies that are set up on power politics and trample the law."

He said that the Republic of Mali firmly supports the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the Namibian people's sole legitimate representative, so as to achieve an early independence for Namibia.

Referring to the Middle East, President Traore said that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said Mali supports the efforts in seeking an all-round solution with the participation of the PLO. "Only such a solution can ensure a justified and permanent peace in this area. The solution should stipulate that Israel must withdraw from all its occupied Arabic territories, including Jerusalem, and let the Palestinian people exercise their fundamental and inalienable national rights," he said.

Speaking on the cooperation between China and Mali, Traore said, "Mali will make efforts with great determination to strengthen the basis of the cooperation between China and Mali. Our cooperation is vigorous and sincere, and is beneficial to the peoples of our two countries."

## Lays Wreath

OW210900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)--Malian President and Madame Moussa Traore placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning in the company of Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei. The inscription on the wreath read: "To the martyrs of the friendly Chinese people!"

Later, the distinguished Malian guests paid their respects to the remains of the late Chairman Mao Zedong at Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VISIT BY CANADA'S MACGUIGAN

## Addresses Lawyers

OW201355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Mark MacGuigan, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, stressed the importance of law in human affairs, especially in international relations, before an audience of 200 legalists and others here today.

MacGuigan, who referred a number of times to sovereignty, equality and non-interference, said "these are the foundation stones of international law. Their obvious corollary is the non-use of force in international relations. Thus, if we are truly attached to the rule of law, we are obliged to condemn the Soviet Union's invasion and occupation of Afghanistan. We are obliged to support international efforts to achieve the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops and to restore to the Afghan people, who are fighting a war of liberation, the right to determine their own future."

In a report entitled "Canada, China and the Rule of Law," MacGuigan reviewed cooperation between Canada and China in the field of international law. He said, "Canada and China worked closely and constructively together at the Stockholm conference on the human environment. Like China, Canada occupies one of the largest land masses in the world and fronts on one of the longest coastlines in the world. Both our countries must inevitably be concerned with the protection of their environmental integrity."

"Canada and China," he said, "have also been effective partners in the elaboration of the emerging new Law of the Sea" and "we have supported the concept that the resources of the international seabed area are the common heritage of mankind." He said, "We are committed to the successful conclusion of the Law of the Sea Conference, and we know that a comprehensive, universal treaty is indispensable to international order and stability." The Canadian foreign secretary said, "At the heart of our common approach to the Law of the Sea is our common realization that the proposed treaty represents more than a constitution for the oceans. What is at issue is a new equity, a new international economic order, and a new law-making process. The economic zone and the concept of the common heritage of mankind are bold inventions that will bring us closer to this new equity and new economic order. But perhaps the most revolutionary change has been in the law-making process. The traditional law of the sea resulted largely from the state practice of the Western maritime powers, codified in the 1958 Geneva conventions. Most of the developing countries had no voice in this process. Today, however, they all have a voice and all insist on being heard. Therein lies the revolution: the decolonization of the law of the sea."

MacGuigan praised China for her efforts in strengthening the legal system in the past few years. "Your new initiatives in both internal and international law can enable you once again to make a unique contribution to the legal heritage of the world," he said. "We are impressed with your efforts to provide stability in international trade and investment through the instrumentality of domestic law," he said.

Huan Xiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and president of the China International Law Society, thanked MacGuigan for his speech. Huan Xiang said that exchange of visits between Chinese and Canadian people in the field of international law is of great significance in deepening mutual understanding and friendship and strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

This afternoon, at a press conference MacGuigan described his visit to China as "very successful." He said that he had exchanged views with Chinese leaders on bilateral and international subjects. Both sides had agreed that periodic discussions would be held at the senior officials level and another agreement on the settlement of private claims was also reached. "This measure removes a historical irritant and will provide even greater confidence to Canadian investors in their dealings with China," he said.

#### Property Settlement Achieved

OW201256 Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (AFP)--China has agreed to compensate Canada 270,000 U.S. dollars for Canadian property in China that was nationalized when the communists came to power in 1949. This was announced here today by the visiting Canadian External Affairs Secretary Mark MacGuigan. He said the property involved Canadian enterprises in China for which Ottawa had initially sought one million Canadian dollars (833,333 U.S. dollars).

Since his arrival here Monday, Mr MacGuigan has had two rounds of talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and also Communist Party Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian. In his talks, he said he had not raised the issue of possible Canadian arms sales to China. When he arrived here however, Mr MacGuigan did say that Canada was prepared to provide China with what he called certain kinds of strategic goods--items of civilian use that could have a military application and defensive arms. "For the moment it's a theoretical question and the Chinese have not (?raised) the question," he said.

The Canadian external affairs secretary was scheduled to meet Premier Zhao Ziyang on Thursday, prior to a visit on Friday to the Chinese interior.

#### Hosts Banquet

OW201642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Dr. Mark R. MacGuigan, secretary of state for external affairs of Canada, and Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of China, shared the view here this evening that prospects for friendly relations and cooperation between China and Canada are very broad. At a banquet given by Dr. and Mrs. MacGuigan, the Canadian foreign secretary said in his toast that in his talks with Huang Hua, both sides "have built upon the experience of more than a decade of expanding relations and broken some important new ground. We have held profitable discussions on other questions which have advanced and improved our relationship," he said.

MacGuigan said, "While it is true that there may be areas in which our views do not always coincide, I have found that we agree on an increasing number of issues. I think, for example, of our common determination to resist aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and to encourage a constructive dialogue between the North and the South on international economic problems."



In his reply, Huang Hua said: "We are glad to note that our two sides hold identical or similar views on many important issues concerning the current world situation despite some differences on certain international issues. Our talks have helped to deepen our mutual understanding and will conduce to the coordination and cooperation between our two countries in international activities, which is, no doubt, most beneficial to both China and Canada."

Before the banquet, Huang Hua and Dr. Mark MacGuigan signed on behalf of their respective governments the "agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Canada concerning the settlement of private property claims."

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW201910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang met with visiting Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan and his party in the Great Hall of the People here tonight. Extending a warm welcome to the Canadian visitors, Premier Zhao said, "relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Canada have developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations." He praised Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau for his important contributions in promoting the relations.

"Trade between the two countries has grown rapidly and a good beginning has been established for economic cooperation. Prospects are broad for further expansion of trade and economic cooperation", Premier Zhao said. Referring to China's economic construction, Zhao Ziyang said that while great efforts are being made to develop agriculture, the stress should be placed on developing energy resources and communications and on technical transformation of the existing enterprises. He said that he hoped China and Canada could join in probing ways of cooperation in these fields.

Dr. MacGuigan expressed Canada's willingness to cooperate in these areas.

Present at the meeting were Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Michel Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China.

Dr. MacGuigan and his party are scheduled to leave here tomorrow for a tour of Xian, Chengdu and Chongqing.

ZHU LIANG LEAVES FOR GUYANESE PARTY CONGRESS

OW191324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the People's National Congress of Guyana, Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, left Beijing by air today for Guyana to attend the fourth biennial congress of the Guyanese party as special representative of the Chinese party.

TEXT OF HONGQI ARTICLE ON MAO'S MILITARY THOUGHT

HK170835 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 15, 1 Aug 81 pp 2-10

[Article by Fu Zhong [0265 6945]: "Mao Zedong Military Science Is Forever the Chinese People's Treasure--In Celebration of the 60th CCP Founding Anniversary and 54th PLA Founding Anniversary"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] It has been 60 years since the birth of the most loyal and farsighted and the bravest vanguard of the working class--the Chinese Communist Party! One of the immortal contributions made by the Chinese communists to our motherland and the people over the past 60 years was to found and nurture a completely new type of people's army--the Chinese People's Liberation Army. We all know that 1 August 1981 makes the 54th year since this people's army embarked on the brilliant and militant course of struggle.

Under the leadership of the party, the Chinese People's Liberation Army entered the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation. It fought successively for more than 20 years and wiped out a total of 11 million domestic and foreign enemies. A new China grew out of the barrel of the people's gun. The disaster-ridden Chinese nation eventually was able to stand on its own feet in the family of nations! Now this army has developed from a ground force into a combined arms unit which includes various armed services armed with self-defensive missiles and nuclear weapons. Just like a great wall of steel, it is defending the independence and security of the motherland as well as the socialist modernization of our country.

Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary. He was also a world famous great strategist and outstanding military expert. Proceeding from the basic principle of Marxism and our country's national condition, Comrade Mao Zedong and his comrades-in-arms created and accumulated abundant and unique experiences which guided the Chinese revolutionary war. After a theoretical distillation, it became a science--Mao Zedong military science. Under its guidance, the Chinese people used armed revolution to defeat the armed counterrevolution and win the final victory.

Mao Zedong military science has played a very important part in the whole scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. It was a product of combining Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolutionary war. It is an invincible and correct proletarian military theory and principle which have been repeatedly proven by war practice over scores of years. It is a comprehensive and complete scientific system. Therefore, it is completely worthy of the name Mao Zedong military science. Mao Zedong military science was named after Mao Zedong. Just like Mao Zedong Thought, it was a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the entire party and army. Many outstanding leaders of our party and army have made important contributions to the growth and development of Mao Zedong military science. Mao Zedong military science was a brilliant achievement of Marxism-Leninism in the military field. Furthermore, it enriched and developed theory of knowledge of Marxism and dialectics. Mao Zedong military science is our powerful ideological weapon for building and defending our socialist motherland and striving for world peace and progress of mankind.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee highly evaluates Comrade Mao Zedong's theories on the building of a revolutionary army and his military strategy. It points out that Mao Zedong's military thought was his most outstanding contribution to the military theories of Marxism-Leninism. This is a matter of vital importance for us to learn, study, carry out and maintain Mao Zedong military science as well as apply and develop it under the new historical conditions.

WITHOUT THE PEOPLE'S ARMY, THERE WOULD BE NO LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLE OR INDEPENDENCE OF THE NATION

In the mid-19th century, Marx and Engels earnestly hoped that workers would arm themselves to organize an "independent proletarian guard." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 112) After the failure of Paris Commune, Marx explicitly pointed out: "A proletarian army is the first condition for the proletarian dictatorship." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 2, p 443) In order to defend the newborn Soviet power, Lenin and Stalin organized the Workers and Peasants Red Army and gained the experiences of revolutionary war. However, just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, although the experience of civil war in the Soviet Union led by Lenin and Stalin was of world significance, we should not copy it mechanically. The building of the Chinese revolutionary army and the guidance of Chinese revolutionary war bore their own characteristics which were different from those of the Soviet civil war. In accordance with the real condition in China and the reality of the Chinese revolutionary war, Comrade Mao Zedong founded the army and guided the war.

When our party was in its infancy, it did not realize the importance of organizing an army. During the period of the northern expedition, it had some idea of it, but it was still insufficient. It was only after the failure of the great revolution and learning a bitter lesson that the party truly realized the paramount importance of the revolutionary army. It was Comrade Mao Zedong who profoundly grasped and had a most farsighted view on this subject. When he was investigating the peasant movement in Hunan, he stressed the importance of organizing the armed forces of peasants. When he was in charge of the institutes of peasants' movement in Guangzhou and Wuhan, he paid close attention to military training. After the failure of the great revolution in 1927, the Kuomintang launched a surprise attack and ruthlessly slaughtered the Chinese communists. However, the Chinese communists held high the banner of revolution and carried out armed resistance. Since the Nanchang uprising which fired the first shot against the Kuomintang reactionaries, the party successively organized more than a hundred uprisings in various places. At the "7 August meeting," Comrade Mao Zedong maintained that the central authorities should attach importance to military affairs, pointing out: "We should know that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." After that, he led the autumn harvest uprising in the Hunan-Jiangxi border region and succeeded in leading the army which took part in the uprising to the Jinggang Mountains and establishing the first revolutionary base. In the meantime, he expanded the revolutionary forces in the rural area and pioneered the method of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing power by armed force.

In the practice of revolutionary war, Comrade Mao Zedong systematically solved the problem of turning the revolutionary army mostly composed of peasants into a new-type people's army which was of a proletarian nature, and observed strict discipline and maintained close ties with the masses of people. He maintained that to serve the people wholeheartedly was the sole purpose of the army and that our principle was that the party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the party. He formulated the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and stressed the implementation of democracy in the three main fields of politics, economics and military affairs and the principles of unity between commanders and soldiers on the one hand and between the army and the people on the other, as well as other methods of disintegrating the enemy forces. In addition, he put forward and summed up a whole set of guiding principles and methods for political work in the army.

The key to building a people's army lies in maintaining the party's absolute leadership over the army. This is the fundamental method for retaining the proletarian nature of the army. Practice has proved that it is always a matter of great importance, whether in peacetime or war, to implement the responsibility system on the part of senior officers under the collective leadership of the party committee and give full play to the leading role of the unified leadership of the party committee, to the role of the party branch as a fighting bastion and to the vanguard and exemplary role of communists. This is a matter which we should never neglect. We should promote and consolidate the work of our army in various fields through strengthening the leadership and building of our party.



The party's leadership over the army is realized and ensured by political work, which includes the party's organizational and ideological work. History has proved that to turn an army mainly composed of peasants into an armed group which truly shoulders a revolutionary political task, it is necessary to conduct a Marxist and Leninist education so that it will constantly raise its proletarian class consciousness, establish a lofty ideal of communism and raise its awareness of resolutely implementing the programs, guiding principles and policies of the party, willingly abide by the strict discipline and unceasingly overcome the ideological influence of petty producers, the bourgeoisie and feudalism. Political work should ensure that the fighting power of the army be constantly consolidated and enhanced so that the broad masses of commanders and soldiers possess the heroic spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," devoting oneself to revolution and crushing all enemies.

Comrade Mao Zedong always maintained that "revolutionary political work led by the Communist Party is the lifeblood of the revolutionary army." After nationwide liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong personally instructed that the principle "political work is the lifeblood of our army" should be included in the "rules and regulations of the political work of the Chinese People's Liberation Army." History has proved that political work and the people's army are as indispensable as air and water to life. We should neither abandon nor weaken it. We should follow the correct thesis "political work is the lifeblood of economic work and all other work" stated in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." Only by vigorously strengthening political work, upholding the four basic principles, building both the high degree of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and carrying forward all patriotic spirit and the spirit of making contributions to modernization and hard struggle, can we work with one heart and one mind, surmount every difficulty and strive for the realization of the party's objectives in the new historical period.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Mao Zedong called for strengthening our national defense and building modernized army forces and acquiring modern defense technology which included self-defensive nuclear weapons. We are now following the teachings of the party and Comrade Mao Zedong to strengthen our military training, political work, logistics work and the study of military science. In so doing, we will further enhance our fighting power and gradually turn our army into a powerful and modernized revolutionary army which masters advanced technology advanced military science. Historical practice has proved: "Without the people's army there would be no people's liberation and national independence." This was the case in the past and it has and will remain so at present and in the future. This is a basic experience paid for with blood, which we must never forget. During the socialist period, the People's Liberation Army is a mighty pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the proletarian dictatorship. Without such a complete new-type people's army which has close ties with the people, it is impossible to effectively defend our national independence and socialist modernization.

#### PEOPLE'S WAR AND ITS STRATEGY AND TACTICS CAN CERTAINLY DEFEAT ALL POWERFUL ENEMIES

"The army and the people are the foundation of victory." "The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of people."

Comrade Mao Zedong applied the basic principle of historical materialism--"history is created by people"--to the revolutionary war and formed a guiding line for the people's war, which regarded the people's army as the mainstay and relied on the masses of people.

The people's revolutionary war in our country was actually a peasants' war led by the proletariat. The party and Comrade Mao Zedong closely linked armed struggle with peasants' agrarian problems.



Due to the fact that millions upon millions of peasants owned the land and their rent for land and interest on loans were reduced, they realized, through their own immediate and vital interests, that the revolutionary war led by the Communist Party was truly for their own liberation. Therefore, they wholeheartedly supported and assisted and took part in the revolutionary war. This was the inexhaustible source of power for the people's war. Extensive and profound political mobilization was the basic condition for carrying out the people's war. Once the masses of people were mobilized, they could engulf the enemy in the boundless ocean. During the years of the war of resistance against Japan, mine warfare, tunnel warfare, sabotage operations and sparrow warfare were the great creation of the masses of people. During the decisive battles in the later stage of the war of liberation, millions upon millions of people delivered grain and ammunition and supported the front. They organized stretcher teams and transport corps, using their shoulders and caravans to carry goods and wounded soldiers. The wheels rolled on and mountains stretched over a thousand li. What a magnificent sight it was! Without the irresistible force of the masses, it was impossible to win the nationwide victory.

Comrade Mao Zedong formulated the system of armed force which combined field army, local armed forces and people's militia. Under the unified leadership of the party, main formations and regional troops were combined. Regular forces and guerrillas as well as people's militia were combined. The armed masses and unarmed masses were also combined. The main forces were ready at all times to shoulder the fighting tasks over the local level and dealt with and wiped out the enemy's regular forces. Working in coordination with people's militias, local armed forces defended the bases and supported the main forces to attack and eliminate local enemies. A dragnet of fighting against the enemy was thus spread.

To develop the people's war and defeat our powerful enemies, we should unite with forces that can be united, form the most extensive revolutionary united front and organize thousands upon thousands into an enormous and powerful revolutionary army. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the united front and armed struggle were the two basic weapons for defeating the enemy.

War should not be separated from politics even for a single moment. The purely military viewpoint which paid no attention to politics was wrong. The peaceful settlement of the Xian incident and the anti-Japanese national united front jointly formed by the Kuomintang and the Communist Party were a turning point of the situation at that time. After the formation of the united front, the people's armed forces were greatly expanded. During the liberation war, the democratic and revolutionary united front formed by our party and various democratic parties and patriotic personages of various circles was the second battle front in the Kuomintang-controlled area. Chiang Kai-shek was thus surrounded by the whole people. The revolts of the Kuomintang troops and "Beiping-type" as well as "Suiyuan-type" peaceful liberation accelerated the victorious process of the liberation war.

The victory of the people's war in China declared the bankruptcy of the bourgeois theory that weapons alone decided the outcome of war. Comrade Mao Zedong said: Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive. Have historical facts not proved this? The weapons of the Chinese troops were not as sophisticated as those of the Japanese troops, but it was the Chinese people who won the victory. Chiang Kai-shek's troops armed with modern U.S. weapons were wiped out one division after another by the People's Liberation Army whose weapons were inadequate. Chiang Kai-shek became our "chief of supply corps." In the Korean battlefield, the U.S. ground forces had more tanks and artillery than we did. Besides, the U.S. Air Force and Navy held the upper hand. However, they were defeated by the Chinese and Korean peoples. In the past, when our weapons and equipment were inferior, the people's war was our magic weapon for defeating the enemy; now our weapons and equipment have been further improved and the forms of war have also changed, but we still rely on the people's war to wipe out the aggressors. We should never misunderstand or doubt this.

Of course, new situations and new problems are bound to occur in the people's war under the present conditions, which we should consciously study and explore. They are different from the people's war in the past. For instance, with regard to guerrilla warfare, due to the fact that the enemy employs grand tactics and that it is armed with advanced technology and equipment and possesses stronger surveillance and mobilization capabilities, new conditions will occur when the people's guerrilla warfare is carried out. Although the enemy is powerful, it has its own difficulties. Although it is strong, it still has its weak points. The possibility of exploiting its weakness always exists. We can still actively carry out various kinds of guerrilla warfare, attack the enemy's rear bases, undermine its communications apparatus and communications and transportation, cut off its supply lines, tire out, wear down and pin down the enemy. In so doing, we will be able to fight in coordination with the main force.

During the long period of revolutionary war in our country, our enemy was strong and we were weak. During the period of agrarian revolutionary war, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The enemy is strong and the Red Army is weak." When the war of resistance against Japan had just started, we had only 30,000 troops, but we had to face the Japanese aggressor troops armed with sophisticated weapons. When the liberation war had just started, we had only about 1 million troops scattered in a dozen bases, but we had to face 4.3 million Kuomintang troops armed and supported by the U.S. imperialists. When the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea had just begun, our enemy was the U.S. aggressors who dominated the world and possessed atom bombs. However, Comrade Mao Zedong deserved to be called a contemporary giant of the proletariat and the greatest national hero of the Chinese nation. He showed great foresight and dared to struggle and win victory. With brilliant and scientific foresight, he delineated that the enemy was a paper tiger which was outwardly strong, but inwardly weak. He repeatedly told our cadres and soldiers that the small stone of revolution could smash the big water vat of the imperialists and the Kuomintang. He armed the minds of our people and our army with the principle "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously," so that we were confident of our victory. In the meantime, Comrade Mao Zedong creatively applied Marxist dialectics to the military field and laid down a whole series of the strategies and tactics of the people's war for the weak to defeat the strong. Their characteristics which we usually call the "three general rules" were: quick decisions within a protracted war, offense within strategic defense and exterior lines within strategic interior lines. This was the basic strategic experience of giving play to the strong points and avoiding the weaknesses as well as making use of advantages and avoiding disadvantages. Concentrating an absolutely superior force to thoroughly wipe out the enemies was the basic method taken by the weak army to defeat its strong enemies. By adopting such a method, our troops succeeded in turning their strategic inferiority into superiority in the battles. During the "second counter-campaigns against encirclement" in the agrarian revolutionary war, we had only 30,000 troops, but we had to cope with 200,000 enemy troops who were 7 times our strength. However, under the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong, we concentrated our absolutely superior force to attack one of the enemy's routes. As a result, we wiped out the greater part of an enemy division and part of another division. After that, we pushed on in the flush of victory and successively won 5 battles and eliminated more than 30,000 enemy troops. In his poem "To the Tune of Yu Chia Ao--Against the Second 'Encirclement' Campaign," Chairman Mao wrote: "In 15 days we have marched 700 li crossing misty kan waters and green Fukien hills, rolling back the enemy as we would a mat." This was a vivid description of the battle. This was also a successful combination of offense within defense, quick decisions within a protracted war and exterior lines within interior lines. By adopting such a strategy, our troops completely smashed the "encirclement" by a large number of the enemy troops.

Another example was a battle in the liberation war, Chiang Kai-shek concentrated his superior force to attack our bases in Shandong and Shaanxi. Comrade Mao Zedong instructed the south China field army to pretend to fight the enemy for the eastern part of Shandong Province so that the enemy's "right fist" was stretched to the coast of Bohai. In the meantime, he personally directed the northwest field army to hit out in Yulin so that the enemy's "left fist" was stretched to the verge of the desert. In so doing, Chiang Kai-shek's two fists were set far apart and "his chest was exposed." Just at that time, Comrade Mao Zedong ordered the main forces of Liu and Deng to cross the Huanghe River and march toward the Dabie Mountain, just like a dagger thrust at the enemy's chest. The war situation of the whole country was thus changed, reducing the enemy's strategic offense to strategic defense. Thus we turned our strategic defense into strategic offense.

Comrade Mao Zedong was good at correctly changing military strategy as the war developed. He adopted different kinds of warfare--guerrilla warfare, mobile warfare and positional warfare--in light of the changes in the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves. At the beginning of the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong regarded independent warfare guerrilla as a strategy. It was entirely new in the history of war to regard tactical guerrilla warfare as a strategy. During the liberation war, under the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong, we adopted the strategy of mobile warfare. In other words, we advanced or retreated in big strides and wiped out the enemy's effective strength. During the later stage of the war to resist the U.S. aggressors and aid Korea, we adopted the strategy of active defense to carry out positional warfare mainly by making use of tunnels. Working in cooperation with the Korean people and army, we battered the enemy, forcing the United States to agree to a truce. During the war, Comrade Mao Zedong appropriately adopted different kinds of strategy in light of local conditions so that we could give full play to our advantages and exploit the enemy's weakness.

While commanding our troops in a war, Comrade Mao Zedong always adopted a flexible strategy and avoided sticking to one pattern. His basic principle was to tie down the enemy but never let the enemy hinder us from attacking. He directed military operations with miraculous skill and devised strategies from a command tent. He not only directed our powerful troops with high proficiency, but also subdued our enemy. During the Long March, Comrade Mao Zedong personally directed the battle of "crossing the Cheshui River on four occasions" and our troops penetrated and cut up the enemy forces. When the enemy thought that we were marching toward the east, we outflanked it from the west. When the enemy thought that we were crossing the river, we gave it a back thrust from the east. In so doing, we puzzled the enemy and kept it constantly on the run. When the enemy was building blockhouses to check us crossing the Changjiang River from the north, our troops suddenly turned back to Guizhou from the south, crossing the Wujiang River and pressing up to Guiyang. Chiang Kai-shek who was "supervising operations" in Guiyang was compelled to move troops from Yunnan to protect him. Therefore, the main forces of the Red Army directed by Comrade Mao Zedong headed directly for Yunnan and passed the province to march northward. The superb art of military command in making a feint to the east and attacking in the west and defeating the opponent by a surprise move was extolled as a great success of Comrade Mao Zedong. During the war of liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong commanded our army to take the initiative and withdraw from Yanan, while he himself persisted in staying in northern Shaanxi and contended with the enemy using his "mushroom" tactic. Comrade Mao Zedong once remarked humorously: I am a piece of meat and I can attract Hu Zongnan and his swarm of flies. Under the wise command of Comrade Mao Zedong, our army finally annihilated with only inferior forces the crack troops of the Chiang army under Hu Zongnan's command, thus laying a solid foundation for liberating the northwest region.

Comrade Mao Zedong theorized the successful military strategies of our army in the protracted fighting against the enemies at home and abroad and summed them up into 10 major military principles. These principles played a very significant guiding role in the rapid ultimate victory in the war of liberation.



As was pointed out by Comrade Ye Jianying: "The idea of fighting strategically decisive battles is a significant integral part of Comrade Mao Zedong's complete military science." When the war of liberation entered its third year, and without missing the opportunity, Comrade Mao Zedong organized the three major campaigns of Liaoxi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Beiping-Tianjin and commanded the PLA in waging strategically decisive battles against the KMT army. Our army followed the instructions of Comrade Mao Zedong and achieved great success. In the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign, it adopted the combat principle of bolting the door behind and beating the dog, "ignoring the enemy troops in Changchun and Shenyang and concentrating its forces against the enemy troops in Jinzhou, Yulin and Tangshan." In the Huai-Hai campaign, it adopted the principle of annihilating the enemy's main force north of the Changjiang River. In the Beiping-Tianjin campaign, in order to attract the enemy forces in Beiping and Tianjin so that they would not make the decision to flee by sea, it adopted the principle of "encircling without attacking" or "blocking without encircling." The great victories in the three major campaigns were victories of Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of fighting strategically decisive battles.

When we make a comprehensive observation of Comrade Mao Zedong's systematic theory on the building of the people's army, carrying out the people's war and employing strategy and tactics in a flexible way, and when we make a comprehensive observation of Comrade Mao Zedong's great practice in leading the revolutionary war for several decades and the birth and course of development of Mao Zedong military science, we can clearly see that seeking truth from facts is the most important axis running through his military science. Seeking truth from facts is his concentrated and conspicuous demonstration of employing and developing the theory of knowledge and dialectics of Marxism-Leninism in the military field and is the quintessence and living spirit of Mao Zedong military science.

As the objective situation changes in the future, we have to revise or use new conclusions to replace certain military principles and methods of fighting formulated by Comrade Mao Zedong under particular conditions in the past. However, the stand, viewpoint, methods and the ideological line of seeking truth from facts based on dialectical materialism and historical materialism have the greatest vitality running through Mao Zedong military science. They are like the sun and moon in the sky and will remain fresh forever. We have mentioned that Mao Zedong military science is forever the Chinese people's treasure and they are the most valuable parts of the treasure.

What is seeking truth from facts? Comrade Mao Zedong gave an incisive explanation during the Yanan rectification campaign. He said: "Facts" exist objectively, "truth" means their internal relations and "to seek" means to study. We should derive from them, as our guide to action, laws that are inherent in them and not imaginary.

The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee also points out: "Seek truth from facts. This means proceed from reality and combine theory with practice, that is, integrate the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution."

The formation and the course of development of Mao Zedong military science itself is a course of strictly proceeding from reality, closely combining theory with practice and closely integrating the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolutionary war.

Comrade Mao Zedong employed the stand, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism, followed the line of dynamic theory of knowledge as a reflection of reality in accordance with dialectical materialism, carried out meticulous and systematic investigations and study, and painstakingly and carefully pondered over the abundant direct experiences of the Chinese revolutionary war (including both successful and unsuccessful experiences), namely the perceptual materials.



He eliminated the dross and selected the essential, discarded the false and retained the true, proceeded from one point to another and from outward appearance to inner essence, and modified them. In this way, the perceptual knowledge leaped into rational knowledge and was subsequently raised to the level of theory. He used the theory in the practice of guiding the war and tested it through practice. He then continued to sum up the new practical experience from war and further enriched and raised the level of his military theory.

Through this recurring process, the theory became more and more correct and profound and could more comprehensively reflect the objective law of war.

Comrade Mao Zedong's military theory which was based on his scientific summation of the practice of the protracted war and was tested in the practice of war, is in complete accord with the "scientific abstraction abstraction" noted by Lenin. Therefore, it can objectively instead of subjectively, comprehensively instead of one-sidedly and essentially instead of superficially reflect the law of Chinese revolutionary war.

The scientific approach of seeking truth from facts was followed and manifested in the course of the shaping and development of Mao Zedong military science. To study, uphold, inherit and develop Mao Zedong military science, we, too, have to keep to this scientific approach. If we only learn the superficial meaning of the words of each principle or concept, we will never learn the essence and truth, or, the living soul, conveyed between principles and concepts. Some comrades are worried about their lack of combat experience. This, indeed, is not necessary. Comrade Mao Zedong himself went through the process from understanding nothing to understanding something and then from understanding something to understanding quite a lot in military affairs. If we follow Comrade Mao Zedong's example of sticking to the principle of seeking truth from facts, in constantly practicing and making investigation and study and in assiduously studying and digging into what we study, we will certainly be able to learn warfare from peacetime training and other military work and, once war breaks out, we will learn warfare from warfare.

Comrade Mao Zedong's concept of seeking truth from facts in directing military affairs has profound significance in many aspects.

First of all, he strictly proceeded from the practical condition of our country while formulating military strategy.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Fully understanding the condition of China is the fundamental basis for understanding all problems of the revolution." Of course, this is also the fundamental basis for studying the laws of the revolutionary war in China and for formulating military strategy and tactics for our army.

According to Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings, to persist in seeking truth from facts, we have to study not only the universality of contradictions in objective things, but, more importantly, their particularity. We have to study not only the particularity of the contradiction in the movement of an objective thing as such but, in in-depth study, the particularity of the contradictions in given stages of the development of things. At all times, we have to concretely analyze the specific conditions and study and direct warfare in view of the specific time and place.

Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly stressed that we have to study not only the laws of war of a general nature but, in particular, revolutionary war and the still more particular Chinese revolutionary war. We must study the summed-up experience in warfare by ancient and contemporary people. However, we must verify these conclusions through our own experience, absorbing what is useful, rejecting what is not useful and adding in what is special of our own.

Comrade Mao Zedong waged a persistent and resolute struggle against the erroneous tendency of making Marxism a dogma and deifying foreign experience in military affairs just as he did in political affairs. He opposed both foreign and local dogmas. He opposed both the mechanical copying of the laws of the civil war in the Soviet Union and the application of the military regulations of Chinese reactionary governments in a procrustean manner. Even our own very successful experience should be altered as the objective conditions and our missions change. Comrade Mao Zedong said in 1958: The 10 cardinal principles of military operation can be applied at present and in many instances in the future. However, Marxism is not stationary but developing as time goes by. So the 10 cardinal principles of military operation will have to be supplemented and developed and some of them revised in the light of the practical condition of war in future. In short, Comrade Mao Zedong's famous, concise, yet comprehensive saying "have the particularity and its development in mind" contains very profound Marxist philosophy. It is the fundamental principle for seeking truth from facts and directing war. We should make it a maxim in doing military work, thoroughly understand it and determinedly apply it.

In order to seek truth from facts in directing a war, it is necessary to follow Comrade Mao Zedong's Marxist theory on knowledge which he elucidated in his article, "On Practice." It is essential to try our best to ensure that the subjective direction of a war corresponds to the constantly changing objective realities of both the enemy and ourselves. There is absolutely no consideration for personal feelings in a war. Whoever acts in defiance of the principle of "making the subjective correspond to the objective" will be punished by blood immediately.

To know the enemy and yourself is the fundamental way to solve contradictions between the subjective and the objective in a war. In conducting a war, we must firmly regard investigations and studies as the first step in directing battles. We must neither exaggerate the enemy's strengths and superiority nor belittle its shortcomings and inferiority. We must oppose the tendency to ignore the enemy's superiority in certain areas and, at the same time oppose any tendency to be overawed by the ferocious enemy. We must also adopt a clear-cut stand among ourselves. We must realize our own shortcomings as well as our strengths. When the situation or the balance of strength between the enemy and ourselves changes and when a war or campaign enters a new stage of development, we should make timely changes in our strategy and tactics. Because both sides in a war or a battle are composed of living human beings bearing arms, keeping their secrets from each other and making false moves to confuse each other, the phenomenon of war is more elusive and is characterized by greater uncertainty than any other social phenomenon. It is extremely difficult to make subjective direction correspond entirely to the objective situation in a war. However, we must strive to achieve a basic conformity between the two. This means that those elements which play a decisive role in a campaign or battle should conform to each other. Only in this way will we lay the foundation for victories.

In order to solve the contradiction between the subjective and the objective in fighting a war, a campaign must be carried out in the war from beginning to end. Continuous efforts must be made to examine and revise the original military plans throughout the course of the ever-changing military operation. Whenever it is discovered that the subjective direction does not correspond, or corresponds only in part, to the objective situation, we must demonstrate the courage to resolutely make timely changes. Anyone who does not understand the need for such changes or is unwilling to make them, and who acts blindly, is bound to fail.

Utilizing the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge, Comrade Mao Zedong systematically described the source of a commander's correct thinking in directing war and what form it takes. In his article, "Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," he wrote: "A commander's correct disposition stems from his correct decisions, his correct decisions stem from his correct judgments, and his correct judgments stem from a thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from analyzing and piecing together various kinds of data gathered from reconnaissance."

The commander employs all possible and necessary methods of reconnaissance, analyzes the information gathered about the enemy's situation, takes his own conditions into account and then makes a study of both sides and their interrelations. Through this process, he forms his judgments, makes up his mind and works out his plans. This is the sequence and the complete process of assessing a situation which a military commander goes through before he formulates a strategic plan, a campaign plan or a battle plan. Under no circumstances should we reverse such an order, particularly since a modern war is highly mobile and the military situation may undergo myriad changes in the twinkling of an eye. It is extremely difficult to know the enemy and to know yourself. This calls for even greater efforts on our part to achieve this. In ordinary times, we should also make full preparations for this and we should make strenuous efforts to conduct systematic and careful investigations and studies of the military, political, economic, cultural and other situations of the enemy and fraternal units as well as our own situation.

Comrade Mao Zedong applied the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge to war and completely placed our army's art in directing war on a scientific basis.

There is an erroneous saying among some comrades--which we have already refuted--that holds that the serious accidents in economic construction in the past, which were caused by the arbitrary issuance of subjective orders, resulted from the adoption of the same methods used for giving battle commands when giving directions for construction. Those comrades who support such sayings apparently fail to understand that our army is most scientific and realistic in directing war and in opposing rashness and foolhardiness.

To direct a war by persistently seeking truth from facts according to Comrade Mao Zedong's teaching, we fully respect the objective conditions and refrain from becoming "armchair strategists." Nor should we depend on wishful thinking. We should fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle we are not sure of winning; make every effort to ensure victory in the given set of conditions as between the army and ourselves, and oppose impetuosity and military adventurism. However, we must not regard our efforts to respect objective conditions as an excuse not to bring into full play our subjective dynamic role. Comrade Mao Zedong emphatically pointed out more than once: "In their endeavor to win a war, those who direct war cannot overstep the limitations imposed by the objective conditions; within those limitations, however, they can and must play a dynamic role in striving for victory." He also pointed out: "It is a human characteristic in war." It was also on the stage built upon objective conditions that, in war, Comrade Mao Zedong himself directed the performance of one live drama after another, full of sound and color. Going into battle with a relatively weak force against the stronger enemy, he directed our army to strategically "pit one against ten" and tactically "pit ten against one." He turned strategic inferiority into a superiority in a campaign or battle. This is an important point in the dynamic role in war.

In explaining Comrade Mao Zedong's art in directing military affairs, Comrade Ye Jianying often cited the story about Sun Bin's advice to Tian Ji, a general of the state of Qin on chariot races to show the dynamic role in war.

Tian Ji bet heavily on races between his chariots and those of the young lords of Qi. Sun Bin saw that the three sets of teams were well matched. Seeing this, Sun Bin said to Tian Ji: "Bet heavily. I shall see that you win." Taking him at his word, Tian Ji bet a thousand gold pieces with the king and lords. Just before the race started, Sun Bin said: "Now, run your worst team against their best, your best against their second-best and your second-best against their worst." After three races, Tian Ji lost one race but won the two others, getting a thousand gold pieces from the king. After this, he recommended Sun Bin to King Wei, who consulted him on military theory and then made him his chief of staff. (Sun Zi: Biography of Wu Qi)



This story on the "records of the historian" vividly and metaphorically explains that to defeat a superior force with an inferior force, we cannot rely on foolhardiness, we must depend on planning with a scientific approach. Despite the fact that the practice of bringing the subjective dynamic role into full play is inevitably limited by objective conditions, we will open up vast vistas in giving full play to our subjective dynamic role--just as the ancient saying goes: "Ingenuity in varying tactics depends on mother wit"--as long as we comprehensively and fully understand the objective situation and pay attention to objective laws. On the other hand, we will never be able to make a good move in a chess game if we fail to take the entire situation into account. Mao Zedong's military science has properly and highly appraised the subjective dynamic role, and dialectically elucidated the relations between objective conditions and the subjective dynamic role. Not only does it not run counter to materialism, it has also avoided the practice of mechanical materialism and upheld dialectical materialism.

As far as giving guidance in a war is concerned, to persist in seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in doing everything is the only correct way to have a good grasp of the law of the unity of opposites, which is the very core of Marxist dialectics. In a war, the strong and the weak, the big and the small, the attacker and the defender, the winning side and the losing side, the side with the initiative and the side thrown into a passive position as well as the concentration or the dispersion of the forces used, and so on, all represent a unity of the opposites that tend to transfer themselves and reverse with each other. To guard against adventurism when on the offensive, against conservatism when on the defensive and against flightism when on the move are the basic strategic and tactical principles worked out by Comrade Mao Zedong by applying the law of the unity of opposites. When there are more than two different contradictions, the way to handle them as stressed by Comrade Mao Zedong is to be good at grasping the main contradiction. Specifically, this means to pay attention to the use of the forces. In other words, it is necessary to concentrate the forces and guard against egalitarianism. He said that concentration of the forces appears to be easy, but it is not when it comes to actually doing it. Everyone knows that the best way to win victory is to use more forces than the other side. But many people cannot achieve this. The reason is that they do not have a strategic mind and adopt a perfunctory attitude as one who allows himself to be dominated by the circumstances. This makes it clear that when we are not good at analyzing the contradictions and fail to have a good grasp of the main one, or the key, we will be confused and at a loss for what to do and it would be impossible for us to guide the war to victory in the manner of seeking truth from facts.

To seek truth from facts is also of utmost importance to building the people's army, just as it is to providing guidance in a war. When offering his incisive exposition of Comrade Mao Zedong's concept of seeking truth from facts in the all-army political work conference held in June, 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out emphatically that it is necessary to proceed from reality both in doing the army's political work and in army-building as a whole. We said that it is necessary to pay attention to analyzing the new situation and solving the new problems emerging under the new historical conditions, to decide on the principles for our work in accordance with the actual conditions instead of acting in the manner of "an office handling incoming and outgoing documents" to simply copy and convey the messages transmitted from above, and to carry out work in a creative way by combining the instructions of the central authorities or instructions from other superior authorities with the actual conditions in our own units.



The major military works written by Comrade Mao Zedong contain a wealth of penetrating philosophical concepts of Marxism. As has been noted in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," Comrade Mao Zedong's important works on the question of the Chinese revolutionary war represent the most brilliant examples of applying and developing the Marxist theory of knowledge in the course of practice. In concept, we must more clearly understand that Comrade Mao Zedong's philosophical works are not limited only to such articles as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party," "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," "Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," "On Protracted War" and "Problems of War and Strategy" and other military works are also important philosophic works of Marxism written by Comrade Mao Zedong.

In 1935, after the Red Army reached northern Shaanxi in its Long March, Comrade Mao Zedong delved into the study of philosophy, despite his busy schedule, in an effort to find theoretical answers to the extremely complex problems facing China's revolution at the time. He told us on many occasions that one important condition for winning victory is to study theory. He also said: My advice to you, comrades, is to study philosophy. Marxism encompasses several schools of knowledge, but what is fundamental in it is Marxist philosophy. We should regard the study philosophy as a matter of importance not to be neglected if we are to push revolution and construction forward.

Mao Zedong Thought, which is the outgrowth of the collective struggle of the party and the people, has educated one after another generation of us. It will remain the guiding thought of our party in the future. By the same token, Mao Zedong military science, which likewise is an outgrowth of the collective struggle, is a valuable spiritual wealth of the people of our country. It will continue to guide our actions for a long time in the future. Furthermore, its significance and role will far exceed the military field.

Mao Zedong military science has displayed its tremendous might in China's revolution. This historical fact fully demonstrates that our party has the ability to solve the most complex and difficult problem in the revolutionary war and the superb art of military command with which we can change from an inferior to a superior position. Comrade Mao Zedong has left this world forever. Now the glorious duty to inherit and develop Mao Zedong military science has been passed onto our shoulders. In the new historical period in which we will carry on our cause and forge ahead, as long as we assiduously study Comrade Mao Zedong's military theory of materialism and military dialectics and see that Mao Zedong military science is passed on from generation to generation, we surely will be able to use our relatively inferior equipment to prevail over a relatively superiorly-equipped enemy in any future war against aggression.

The basic principles and scientific methods of Mao Zedong military science will never become outdated. We must unswervingly affirm its scientific value, seriously study it, inherit it and apply it at all times. Of course, we must study Mao Zedong military science in such a way that it is accurately and comprehensively understood. We must adopt the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts and persist in the method of combining theory with practice, instead of mechanically copying isolated phrases or words or ready-made formulas. The important thing is to use "the arrow" of Mao Zedong military science to shoot at "the target" in the war against aggression in the future, strive to use its stand, viewpoints and methods to study the new situation and solve the new problems emerging in the course of national defense modernization--the many new problems emerging from a future war against aggression in particular--and strive to sum up the new experience expected in the course of new practice, so as to enrich and develop Mao Zedong military science with new principles and new conclusions that conform with the reality.

We should not neglect the need to study Mao Zedong Thought and Mao Zedong military science simply on the grounds that Comrade Mao Zedong made mistakes in his later years. Nor should we doubt or play down the role of Mao Zedong military science just because the development of modern military technology has brought about such new conditions as the emergence of guided missiles and nuclear weapons. However the types of weapons may change, however the forms of war operations may change, we must always uphold the basic principles of Mao Zedong military science, particularly the dialectical materialistic and historical materialistic concepts and the principle of seeking truth from facts contained in it.

Modern military science and military technology is changing and developing with each passing day. If we are blind to this new situation, we would be practicing conservatism militarily. This would only bring about backwardness in our military science and technology and such backwardness would mean nothing else but taking a beating. Therefore, we must keep our eyes wide open, strive to learn and study the achievements made in modern military science, attach importance to the accomplishments made in new military technologies and practically enhance our efforts in investigating and studying the military situations of foreign countries. We must understand and learn from both positive and negative experiences gained by foreign countries in the military field. In short, we should "make foreign things serve China" and be good at absorbing the good things of foreign countries and at developing and creating the new things of our own.

At present, the world has become even more turbulent and uneasy. The factors of war are continuously increasing and the danger of war remains. The whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities of the whole country must maintain a high degree of vigilance and pay attention to military matters. For this reason, we must particularly cherish Mao Zedong military science and make efforts to study and understand it. It is the powerful ideological and theoretical weapon with which to strengthen the national defense, build a modernized revolutionary army and win victory in a future war against aggression. It will forever remain the treasure of the people of our country in defeating and prevailing over the enemy.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON STUDY OF MAO'S TELEGRAMS

HK200830 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Li Jingrong [2621 2529 2837] in "Studying Comrade Mao Zedong's Works" column: "A Strategic Switch From an Inferior Position to a Superior Position--Note on Studying Comrade Mao Zedong's Five Telegrams From the Early Period of the War of Resistance Against Japan"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong's five telegrams on persisting in independent guerrilla warfare during the early period of the war of resistance against Japan were written at a time when the Chinese revolution was at a historic juncture of turning from a civil war into a national liberation war after the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan. They represented the policy decision of switching from an inferior position to a superior position. Studying these five telegrams will help us understand the situation of struggle and the deployment of our troops years ago as well as the relationship between Chiang Kai-shek and Yan Xishan and will also deepen our understanding of the great meaning of Comrade Mao Zedong's policy decision.

At that time, many comrades underestimated the political and military significance of developing the scope of guerrilla warfare in northern China and were skeptical about the prospects of the guerrilla warfare. They saw that hundreds of thousands of well-trained KMT regular troops could not sustain the fighting in northern China and were defeated in a number of battles by the Japanese army within a very short time. Could the guerrilla forces organized by the people fight against the furious Japanese army and win victory?

At this crucial moment when the state's existence was in peril, Comrade Mao Zedong applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and wrote these valuable, historic telegrams, incisively elucidating the great strategic role played by guerrilla warfare in the war of resistance against Japan, systematically discussing the concrete problems of guerrilla warfare, criticizing the viewpoint of belittling the guerrilla warfare, dwelling on questions regarding the coordination of guerrilla warfare and regular warfare, the establishment of bases and the development toward mobile warfare, and pointing out the correct way of developing the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. This played an enormous role in bringing about the victory of the war of resistance against Japan.

The switch from an inferior position to a superior position in the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare was based on a scientific analysis of the objective realities. Showing great foresight, the party and Comrade Mao Zedong fully analyzed the conditions of China and Japan at that time and correctly saw that by singly fighting a war against Japan, the KMT practically could not lead the war to victory. To implement the line for a war of total resistance, Comrade Mao Zedong personally drafted the outline entitled "For the Mobilization of All the Nation's Forces for Victory in the War of Resistance," That is, the famous "10-point program for resistance to Japan and for national salvation," in which he put forward the basic principle of "developing anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare." Why did Comrade Mao Zedong put anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare in such an important position? This was determined by the special conditions of China and Japan at that time. China was a big but weak country and was attacked by another country which was small but powerful. However, this big but weak country was in an era of advance. This was where the whole question arose. Japanese imperialism was a powerful force which was armed to the teeth while China, having been lying for a long time under the weight of the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, was a weak semifeudal and semicolonial country. This gave rise to a protracted and cruel war. For this reason, it was necessary to mobilize the masses and set up anti-Japanese guerrilla bases so as to persist in the war of resistance against Japan. On the other hand, although Japan was a powerful country, it was a small one and did not have enough manpower, military and financial power and material resources for fighting a protracted war. China was weak, but it had vast territories and a great number of soldiers. When a small enemy force invaded a big country, it could only hold some of the big cities and major traffic highways and could not occupy the vast areas. This provided ample space for guerrilla warfare. For this reason, Comrade Mao Zedong vividly described the situation: "Although unable to play any decisive role in decisive battles, the Red Army has a trick it is very good at--genuinely independent guerrilla war in mountains (not mobile war)." (21 September 1937 telegram)

In his telegrams, Comrade Mao Zedong also specifically laid down the strategic policy for guiding the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. In his 12 September 1937 telegram to Peng Dehuai, he said unequivocally: Forces should be deployed in line with actual conditions; the Red Army has the freedom to mobilize the masses to establish base areas and to organize a volunteer army and the local governments and nearby friendly troops shall not interfere; Nanjing can only make strategic decisions while the Red Army has complete freedom to execute this strategy; it is necessary to adhere to the principle of keeping close to mountains and never fighting tough battles, and so forth. This clearly defined our army's policy of independent operations. It has under the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong's policy of guerrilla warfare that our army mobilized and organized the masses and relied on the bases on Wutaishan, Luliangshan, Taihangshan and Guancenshan Mountains to carry out heroic guerrilla warfare. Our army cultivated good friendship with the people and learned from them the skills of fighting doggedly against the enemy and defeating powerful enemy forces. A large number of base areas were established behind the enemy lines in the northern, central and southern parts of China, and the war of resistance against Japan was launched in vast areas behind the enemy lines. A historical play of a people's war was being performed. Between September 1937 and 1940, the extensive development of guerrilla warfare behind the enemy lines led to the liberation of many areas in northern and central China. The 8th Route Army grew from having tens of thousands of men to having 540,000 men and liberated almost 40 million people. The new 4th Army grew from having 15,000 men to having 100,000 men and liberated 13 million people.



In the whole war of resistance against Japan, our army beat back 64 percent of the Japanese aggressor troops and 95 percent of the puppet army, launched more than 115,000 battles of varying scales and killed or wounded more than 960,000 Japanese and puppet soldiers. Did the achievements of the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare behind the enemy lines show that the people's guerrilla warfare was triumphant? By 1945, our party had liberated vast areas inhabited by 95.5 million people and maintained a regular army of 190,000 men and a militia of 2.2 million men. Eventually, it won a great victory in the war of resistance against Japan.

Historical experience shows once again that a leader must proceed from objective reality and make a scientific analysis of the enemy activities and our difficulties and must never be confused by the enemy's superficial phenomena. We must bring forth our strong points, avoid our shortcomings and find out a method to switch from an inferior position to a superior one. In his speech entitled "How To Make Our Understanding More Comprehensive," Comrade Chen Yun said: "For instance, we shall be defeated in battle if we miscalculate the enemy conditions. For another instance, a doctor cannot cure the illness and may even kill the patient if his diagnosis is wrong." "Know the enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat." Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of respecting objective law, having a good grasp of objective law and acting according to objective law deserves to be seriously studied by us.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON IMPORTANCE OF INITIATIVE IN WAR

HK190228 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Wang Zhongxing [3769 0022 5281] in "Studying Comrade Mao Zedong's Works" column: "Initiative, Flexibility, Planning--Notes on Reading 'Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan'"]

[Text] The question of initiative in wars is the question of freedom in the army. It is a cardinal link in the overall situation of the war and is of decisive significance in winning a victory in the war. Comrade Mao Zedong has carried out meticulous analyses of this question in the book "Problems of Strategy in the Guerrilla War Against Japan" in which the concepts of initiative flexibility and planning were elaborated with brilliant materialist dialectics.

The initiative is a result of efforts made on one's own accord which are based on planning and manifested through flexibility. War is a continuation of politics and is the highest form of mutual struggle between nationalities, countries, classes and political groups. In any war, at all times and in all countries, the opponents contend for the initiative, whether on a battlefield, in a battle area, in a war zone or in the whole war. This is because the party which gains the initiative will have the confidence to win a victory in the battle, and the party which loses the initiative will be placed in a passive position and faces the danger of being wiped out and defeated in the battle. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The initiative is not an innate attribute of genius but is something an intelligent leader attains through open-minded study and correct appraisal of the objective conditions and through correct military and political dispositions. It follows that the initiative is not ready-made but is something that requires conscious effort." ("Collected Works of Mao Zedong," vol II, p 403) He held that the initiative results from making a correct appraisal of the situation (both our own and that of the enemy) and from making the correct military and political dispositions. A pessimistic appraisal out of accord with the objective conditions and the passive dispositions ensuing from it will undoubtedly result in the loss of the initiative and throw one into a passive position. On the other hand, an overoptimistic appraisal out of accord with the objective conditions and the risky dispositions ensuing from it will also result in loss of the initiative. In light of this, we can see that appraising everything realistically is both the premise and basis for winning the initiative. The initiative is blind if it is divorced from a correct understanding and appraisal of the actual situation. The greater the blindness, the greater the danger of losing the initiative.



During the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong scientifically analyzed the situation of our country and that of the enemy, pointing out three weaknesses of the Japanese invasion army, namely the shortage of troops, the fact that they were fighting on foreign soil and their leadership mistakes. On the other hand, the situation of our army's guerrilla war was that it was fighting without a rear guard, with its own weak forces facing the enemy's strong forces, lacking experience and being dispersed. He held that: So long as we seize on the enemy's three weaknesses, taking advantage of its shortage of troops to boldly use vast areas as fields of operation; taking advantage of its fighting on foreign soil to boldly enlist the support of millions upon millions of people and taking advantage of its mistakes in command to give full play to our resourcefulness, we can obtain the initiative in the guerrilla war and our army's own weaknesses can be reduced in the course of struggle. Our army created conditions for fighting in coordination with the regular forces, reduced the comparative strength of the enemy forces and won a victory in the war of resistance against Japan because it had correctly implemented the strategic principles of the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong of extensively and independently launching guerrilla warfare in the enemy's rear areas. Our forces actively, flexibly and in a planned way carried out attack in defensive warfare and a battle of quick decision in a protracted war and fought on interior lines in the war of fighting on exterior lines. In addition, our forces stressed out advantages and avoided shortcomings, combined many small victories into a big one and destroyed the enemy's strength.

Striving for and developing initiative demand that we have a correct understanding of both our own and the enemy's situation. If, on the contrary, we only have a vague understanding of our own situation, overestimating or losing confidence in our ability, or if we know a little or nothing of the enemy's situation, we will easily take risks and make blind efforts resulting from underestimating the enemy or will be easily threatened by the enemy's arrogance. Under these circumstances, we certainly could not take the initiative but would be thrown in a passive position. This practice of "having a vague understanding of the situation but being determined to initiate action" will definitely bring about serious consequences since it divorces subjective understanding from objective conditions. We would certainly end up with failures if we let these reckless people, who are subjectivists, exert leadership during the battle. The result will also be negative if we let these people lead our economic construction. They will certainly bring serious losses because they do not proceed from the country's conditions and reality, but blindly pursue high quotas, and a high speed. Being carried away by fantasies and losing their heads, they do not work in accordance with the economic laws, thus bringing serious problems to the development of the national economy. These are the kind of people who have committed leftist mistakes in the history of our party. Comrade Chen Yun has stressed that it is necessary to proceed from our country's actual condition in promoting economic construction. This is a very significant question and can be considered as a good remedy for the stubborn disease of making leftist mistakes. The reason why the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are correct is that they accord with reality and the objective situation.

So-called flexibility is a concrete expression of the initiative. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The flexible employment of forces is the most important means of changing the situation between the enemy and ourselves and of thus gaining the initiative. The nature of guerrilla warfare is such that guerrilla forces must be employed flexibly in accordance with the task at hand and with such circumstances as the situation of the enemy, the terrain and the local population. The chief ways of employing the forces are dispersal, concentration and shifting of position." (ibid, p 403) In expounding on flexibility, Comrade Mao Zedong used the vivid metaphor of the "the fisherman casting his net." It is necessary to spread wide as well as draw in tight. When casting his net, the fisherman has to ascertain the depth of the water, the speed of the current and the presence or absence of obstructions. And the fisherman must keep a grip on the cord in order to draw his net in tight. Just as a frequent change of position is necessary in fishing, so a frequent shift of position is necessary for a guerrilla unit. Dispersal, concentration and shifting of position are the three ways of flexibly employing forces in guerrilla warfare.

During the war of resistance against Japan, all our forces in the various bases concentrated and dispersed as rapidly as whirlwinds and torrents, swiftly shifting their positions. They took the enemy by surprise when the enemy was unprepared by appearing first in the south and then in the north and carrying out hit-and-run attacks and night actions. Thus, the enemy was placed in a desperate situation. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Flexibility does not mean recklessness; recklessness must be rejected. Flexibility consists in the intelligent commander's ability to take timely and appropriate measures on the basis of objective conditions after 'judging the hour and sizing up the situation' (the 'situation' includes the enemy's situation, our situation and the terrain), and this flexibility is 'the ingenuity of varying tactics.' On the basis of this ingenuity, we can win more victories in quick-decision offensive warfare on exterior lines, change the balance of forces to our favor, gain the initiative over the enemy, and overwhelm and crush him so that the final victory will be ours." (ibid p 484) The situation is similar in fighting a battle and promoting economic construction which demands that we make an effort in achieving this "ingenuity of varying tactics." However, it is not easy at all to attain this "cleverness," and only the people who conscientiously study and intelligently examine and ponder can attain it. In the final analysis, it is necessary to rely on "judging the hour and sizing up the situation," base everything on facts and seek truth from facts in order to attain this "cleverness."

"Preparedness ensures success and unpreparedness spells failure." This sentence states the position and role of planning. There can be no victory in war without advance planning and preparations. The planning in war is a key factor in directing the war. It is the concrete expression of flexibility in war; in other words, it is ingenuity in varying one's tactics. It is because of this that we always say "sit in a command tent and devise strategies that will assure victory a thousand li away." Without planning, victories in guerrilla warfare are impossible. And that guerrilla warfare can be conducted in a haphazard fashion indicates either a flippant attitude or ignorance of guerrilla warfare. We do not allow the battle commanders to change into people who act recklessly. What we encourage is that every battle commander become a brave and intelligent hero who, on the one hand possesses the courage to overcome everything, and on the other hand, has the ability to master the changes and development of the entire war.

In order to achieve this, the battle commanders must pay meticulous attention, practically implement measures and examine the degree of implementation in regarding to an understanding of the situation, assignment of tasks, launching of political education, planning for supplies and allowances, management of equipment, coordination of the masses' requirements and so on; otherwise, there will be no foundation for initiative or flexibility. Apparently, planning and flexibility supplement each other, and the flexibility will be passive and blind without planning. However, if there is only planning without any flexibility, and if we do not make new decisions, new determinations or amend the original plans in the course of implementation in accordance with the understanding of the new situation, it will result in our being placed in a passive situation and we will suffer unnecessary losses.

Comrade Mao Zedong's concepts of initiative, flexibility and planning are unitary and inseparable. All of this revolves around the offensive in campaigns and battles. As Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The initiative can be decisively grasped only after victory in an offensive. Every offensive operation must be organized on our initiative and not launched under compulsion. Flexibility in the employment of forces revolves around the effort to take the offensive, and planning likewise is necessary chiefly in order to ensure success in offensive operations." Here, initiative is the center and the destination, planning is the foundation for the initiative, and flexibility is the fundamental means to realize the initiative.

If we do not have a correct understanding of the situation of both the enemy and ourselves, do not meticulously consider things which are related to the situation of both the enemy and ourselves and make out a plan on this basis; or if we do not flexibly change our policies in accordance with the changes in the situation or do not flexibly make use of our strength but only act on impulse, make blind efforts and take reckless actions, we definitely will lose the initiative.

Since the question of initiative appears in battles, the question of initiative appears in economic construction and other affairs. We will win victories and advance if we gain the initiative, otherwise, we will tumble, suffering failures and hardships. Therefore, we must base everything on reality, attach importance to the utilization of flexibility and understand the importance of planning in order to strive for the initiative. Whether in battles or in other affairs, we must advance or retreat whenever it is necessary and take prompt actions and adopt appropriate measures when it is necessary for us to readjust and shift our strength. We must absolutely forbid the practice of procrastination. Only by so doing, can we achieve activity from passivity and have the confidence to strive for greater victories.

#### JIEFANGJUN BAO CARRIES DENG DISCUSSION OF MAO THOUGHT

OW210613 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO today prints on its front page material for study entitled "Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Discussion of Mao Zedong Thought." This was originally published in issue No 5 of the 1981 LIAOWANG, which came off the press yesterday.

This material for study is a summary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's discussion of and exposition on Mao Zedong Thought since 1977. It was compiled by the editorial departments of the semimonthly BANYUETAN and the journal LIAOWANG.

#### GONGREN RIBAO PRAISES ZHAO ZIYANG, OTHER LEADERS

HK210202 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0138 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Report: "GONGREN RIBAO Article Praises Zhao Ziyang for Travelling on Scheduled Civil Airliner"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Today's GONGREN RIBAO carries an article by Xiao Yan [5618 1484] in its "Little Forum" column, praising Premier Zhao Ziyang for travelling from Guangzhou to Beijing on a scheduled civil airliner on 19 August at the conclusion of his visit to three Southeast Asian countries.

The short article says that this action of Premier Zhao Ziyang reflects the new style of the leading central comrades in going about as ordinary work personnel, and also shows their determination to revive the party's fine traditions.

The article says that since the third plenary session, leading central comrades have set an example for us in establishing a new social mood. Comrade Deng Xiaoping resolutely opposes being greeted and seen off when he goes out on inspection trips; Comrade Hu Yaobang and the comrades of the central Secretariat regularly go deep into the basic levels to listen to the masses' views and show concern for their woes...these model acts of the older generation of revolutionaries are bound to create a new mood and have a far-reaching influence in the socialist motherland.



RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPROVING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

HK200953 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Actively Explore and Try Out the Economic Responsibility System in Industrial Production"]

[Text] While vigorously carrying out the agricultural production responsibility system, many districts have also actively explored and tried out the economic responsibility system in industrial production and scored some obvious achievements. The reports in our paper today about the experience of the Qingdao First Light Industry Bureau increasing both production and income by trying out the system of taking full responsibility for profits and that of Rushan County in carrying out piece rate and above-quota piece rate wage systems are two examples in this regard.

The practice of the system of taking full responsibility for profits is a reform in the enterprise management system. The Qingdao First Light Industry Bureau has increased its profit margin by taking full responsibility from the finance bureau. It set different basic quotas and different profit margins for its subsidiary enterprises according to their different conditions. The more the enterprises make in profit, the higher the percentage of their gains. Thus, the enterprises are encouraged to make more profit and gain more for themselves, and the responsible departments also receive more income in this way. There are many advantages in practicing the system of taking full responsibility among the enterprises. In so doing, not only can the difficulties caused by the dislocation of the production plan and profit plan be solved, but also the disparity in profitmaking among the enterprises can be solved by overall readjustment within the same industry. It not only is beneficial to the industry in its overall planning for making use of funds so as to prevent the enterprises from developing blindly, but also creates a favorable condition for them to make internal readjustment in product and organizational structures as well as in reorganization and merger. In short, in so doing, the financial income is guaranteed and both the enterprises and the responsible departments have the initiative in their work.

The practice of the piece rate and above-quota piece rate wage systems is an important policy for bringing into play the initiative of the staff and workers. Some comrades have said: "To get rid of poverty depends on whether we take full responsibility; to punish idleness, depends on whether we implement piece rate wage." This is not unreasonable. In trying out the piece rate and above-quota piece rate wage systems, Rushan County of Yantai Prefecture paid great attention to setting high but rational fixed quota for production and also took into consideration the quality, consumption, safety and work attendance, and combined this system with the readjustment of enterprises and the improving of management. In the meantime, it gave preferential treatment to the old workers, to those who do strenuous labor and the rear-service and management personnel, and they received additional pay according to the income of the enterprises. Those who worked more gained more, and a strict distinction was drawn between rewards and punishments. Thus, it effectively overcame the egalitarianism in distribution, raised the productive level of enterprises, improved their management, and brought into play the initiative of the staff and workers in studying technological knowledge.

The practice of taking full responsibility for losses in enterprises, of providing no subsidies for excessive losses and of preserving funds saved due to a reduction in losses for the enterprises, is an important aspect of the economic responsibility system in industrial production. At present, the budget losses for the industrial enterprises in our country are quite large. So, it is necessary to bring into play the initiative and enthusiasm of the enterprises and the staff and workers through the taking of full responsibility for losses, and encourage them to overcome difficulties and turn losses into gains by their own efforts, so as to change a great number of enterprises subsidized by the state into enterprises that create wealth. This will play an important role in getting rid of the present financial difficulties and balancing revenue and expenditure and in further developing production and finding more financial resources in the future.



Practice shows that the system of taking full responsibility for losses in most of the enterprises has produced immediate results. The problems at present are as follows. On the one hand, the requirement for maintaining fixed full responsibility for losses for at least 2 or 3 years has not been put into practice. In some places, this system was rescinded as soon as the enterprises had a small favorable balance. On the other hand, preserving funds saved due to a reduction in losses for future use had not been fully implemented either. Some units have treated these funds as profits and took a share of these funds. Thus, having their gains taken away immediately, the enterprises are unable to take a breath and accumulate funds for further development. So, we must strictly follow the stipulations of the relevant documents of the Central Committee and the State Council, and carry out the system of taking full responsibility for loss, giving no subsidies for excessive losses and preserving funds saved due to a reduction in losses for the enterprises, and have this system remain unchanged for at least 2 or 3 years. In the meantime, in seeking economic gains, the enterprises are not allowed to seek their own interests at the expense of the public interests or violate the law and discipline and practice fraud. We must oppose the tendency of departmentalism which shows no consideration for the interests of the state and is a divorce from the supervision of the state. We must strictly carry out the financial system and the laws of tax revenue of the state beginning with the readjustment of enterprises in order to correctly handle the relations between the state, the enterprises and the individual.

It is imperative to have the state-owned small enterprises managed in the way as collective enterprises are managed and collect income tax from them. For a long time, we have copied the method of big enterprises in running state-owned small enterprises, made instructive plans for them and monopolized their revenue and expenditure. The result was usually that the plans were divorced from reality and though revenue was in accordance with plans, the expenditure was not. The profits of the enterprises were turned over to the state, but the funds they needed were not appropriated just because they were small enterprises at the lower level. As a result, these enterprises have incurred debts both in production and in regard to workers' livelihood. Quite a few comrades hold that it is an important policy for enlivening such a great number of state-owned small enterprises, to run them the way collective enterprises are ran, to make indirect plans and change the turning over of profits into collecting income taxes. This opinion is worth our consideration.

Since the economic responsibility system in industrial production is a new thing, there will inevitably be many unforeseeable problems in the future. So, government organizations at all levels must strengthen their leadership over it. Our policy must be guaranteed to be carried out continuously and relatively steadily, and concrete policies must be worked out after investigation and study and be stable for a period of time rather than being carried out just for a short period. It is also necessary to strengthen the training for cadres, especially for leading cadres. Leading comrades in some enterprises in which economic responsibility system was carried out feel that the present work is both easier and more difficult. The former means to have more initiative in their work and the latter means to have a graver responsibility and a higher requirement for the work. It would be difficult to fulfill the tasks if one is not familiar with production and does not know how to manage it. So, they are eager to be trained. In the meantime, coordination and cooperation must be strengthened in circulation channels so that a complete cycle is formed to promote reproduction. While practicing economic responsibility system in enterprises, the responsible departments of the higher levels are also required to practice this system. Thus, with the duties for each as well as rewards and punishments being made clear, the increase of both production and income of the enterprises can then be expected.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROTECTING COLLECTIVE ASSETS

HK210422 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Do a Good Job in Protecting Collective Assets"]

[Text] Various responsibility systems have been widely employed in the past few years in the countryside. There also has been a dispute on how to deal with the collective assets of the production teams which have practiced the system of fixing output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion. Some insist that the collective assets continue to be placed under the care and management of the collective while some others insist on having them distributed to households. In some places this problem has been properly solved and in other places it remains unsolved. The ninth team of Longjie brigade decided that all property and industrial or sideline productive equipment originally belonging to the collective would continue to be run by the collective. They have achieved better economic results through readjustment and development, and theirs is a very good example.

Concerning the system of fixing output quotas for each household (including assigning households full responsibility for task completion) the 1980 No 75 document of the CCP Central Committee points out: "It is necessary to protect collective assets from being dismantled or distributed;" "it is necessary to try all possible means to maintain those collective productive projects which enjoyed support from the masses and had good economic effect." These stipulations are entirely correct. Collective economy is the base of our agriculture in the advance toward modernization. Any forms of responsibility systems which are in line with the conditions of various regions and the wishes of the masses have a clear purpose of bringing into full play the initiative of the broad masses to develop production, expanding the collective economy and improving the living standards of the peasants by correcting the subjectivism in commanding production and the egalitarianism in distribution which existed for many years, and making clear the "rights," "responsibility" and "interests" of the producers. The collective assets have been accumulated by the collective economy through years of labor. Although some communes and brigades have less of such assets due to their poor management in the past, they are still a material base for consolidating and developing the collective economy and must be protected. To dismantle and equally distribute the collective assets will mean the destination of the productive force which has already been formed. It will not only cause a loss of materials but will also exert harmful influence in ideology. According to the principles of being beneficial to production, and of having the matter discussed by the masses, the original collective industrial and sideline production projects should be put under the unified management of the collective or be contracted to some households under the new situation. The practice of various districts shows that quite a few sideline items can achieve better results by being contracted to some households having the professional knowledge. So, the method of contracting can be applied to them. Some other items, however, cannot be contracted or finished by one household. They should continue to be managed by the collective if they are beneficial to our economy, and the management should be strengthened for further development.

It is a problem in the process of our work that in a few production teams, collective assets have been dismantled and equally distributed. Owing to the poor management for years, some cadres in these teams have eaten or taken more than their shares and thus increased the burden on the commune members. As a result, the masses have lost their confidence in the collective economy and management by the collective. Instead of actively leading the masses to properly solve these problems in accordance with the spirit and policies of the party Central Committee, some comrades did not allow the masses to select the form of responsibility system according to their wishes. After clashing with the masses, they gave up their leadership over this matter. This is a major reason for the distribution of the collective assets in some production teams. This problem would not have appeared if we had done a good job.

But once it occurs, it is not difficult to solve. The ninth team of Longjie brigade has practiced the system of assigning the households full responsibility for task completion and at the same time protected the collective assets. How could they do so? The key lies in the leading cadres, because the masses are always concerned with their economic interests. In this team, there had been differences in the opinions of the masses. The leading cadres did not suppress the airing of different views or give up the leadership. Instead, they correctly solved the contradictions by letting the masses fully discuss the matter and unify their ideas. In this way, the collective assets were protected and the collective production projects were developed through readjusting and strengthening management. In the meantime, the masses have more faith in the collective economy. This is why we say that the method of the ninth team of Longjie brigade is worth learning.

#### PLA ANTI-AIRCRAFT REGIMENT PROMOTES YOUNG CADRES

OW201031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0116 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--XINHUA reporters Zhao Qi and Wu Lin report that a certain PLA air force anti-aircraft artillery unit stationed on China's northern border has promoted a large number of professionally capable and politically motivated young cadres to leading posts. This has brought new vitality to the unit.

In this heroic air defense regiment, all the important leading posts are occupied by vigorous, hard-working and professional young people whose average age is only slightly over 30.

Aware of their great responsibility in guarding China's frontier, these young leaders of the new generation have modestly learned from veteran cadres, assiduously studied modern military science and led in making innovations to propel their unit toward modernization.

Thirty-five-year-old regimental Commander Zhi Xinghua is good at pooling the collective wisdom of the various technical personnel in studying and solving problems encountered in modernizing the unit. He has also organized regimental level office cadres to set up an "information center" to analyze the experiences and lessons learned in live ammunition firings over the past many years for use as reference in training battalion and company commanders. As a result, at the annual live ammunition firing contest, the regiment rose from last place in all previous contests to second place this year.

The young leading cadres study till midnight almost every night. A veteran 8th Route Army member assigned to a leading organ in Beijing, who came to inspect the training of cadres in the unit, happily remarked to this reporter: "Seeing the remarkable work of these young comrades makes me happy from the bottom of my heart."

#### FINANCE MINISTRY EXPERIMENTS WITH INCREMENT TAXES

OW201433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Finance recently decided to levy increment tax on industrial companies producing machinery for industrial use, farm machinery and implements, and machinery for daily use. The tax rates are 6 percent for farm machinery, parts and accessories and 10 percent for both industrial machinery and machinery for daily use, their parts and accessories.

For products whose increment taxes have already been paid, no more industrial and commercial taxes will be levied.

It is reported that the gradual levy of increment taxes on a trial basis on industrial and commercial enterprise is a measure in reforming our country's current tax system. Last year, the Ministry of Finance experimented with increment taxes on a trial basis in a few enterprises in Shanghai, Liuzhou, Xiangfan and other localities with relatively good results.



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Increment taxes can help solve the problem of tax disparities caused by duplicate taxation of plants coordinating their production with other specialized plants, and plants which can produce independently without having to cooperate with other units. Thus, increment taxes are more justifiable than the current industrial and commercial taxes.

However, in view of the machinery departments' lack of experience in increment taxation, the Ministry of Finance has asked the various localities to first experiment with increment taxes at selected industrial plants to gain experience before gradually expanding their scope.

Increment taxes have been adopted by some of the world's economically developed nations. They are based on the value increase [zeng shi e 1073 0237 7345], which means the balance of an enterprise's revenue from selling its products during a certain period, minus the enterprise's expenditure on buying raw materials and packing products during the same period. China's current industrial and commercial taxes are based on an enterprise's total sales. Under the current tax system, for products jointly produced by several plants in cooperation, each added processing unit means more tax. Thus more links in the production chain mean heavier tax burdens. The current system, while favoring plants that operate independently, dampen enterprises' enthusiasm in coordinating and cooperation with other specialized enterprises. But when the increment tax system is implemented, no matter how many production links it has gone through, a product is always taxed at each link according to the size of its value increase. Thus, increment taxes can play a better role in readjusting the economy and ensuring financial revenues by means of fair taxation.

JIANGXI CONGRESS COMMITTEE VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION

OW192020 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 91

[Text] The eighth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting on the afternoon of 19 August to hear a report by Deputy Governor Xu Qin on his visit to Japan and a report by Deputy Director (Xu Zhenxiu) of the Jiangxi Provincial Public Security Department on implementing the three legal documents adopted at the 19th meeting of the 5th National People's Congress and on public security in society at present.

Yang Shangkui, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Li Fangyuan, Xie Xianghuang and Xu Min, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Vice Governor Xu Qin made a detailed report on the first Japanese exhibition of Jiangxi's handicraft art products and Jingdezhen's pottery and porcelain early this year. His report provided a wide field of vision for the participants and was very educational.

Later, (Xu Zhenxiu), deputy director of the provincial public security department, made a report of implementing the three legal documents adopted at the 19th meeting of the 5th National People's Congress and the present public security situation in Jiangxi.

(Xu Zhenxiu) said: On 10 June the 19th meeting of the 5th National People's Congress adopted a resolution on strengthening the work of law interpretation, decisions on approving the death sentence and decisions on handling escapees and recidivists who are under reform through labor or reeducation through labor. These are important measures to further improve social security, develop the political situation of stability and unity, and ensure the smooth building of the four modernizations. From the promulgation of the three legal documents until the end of July the number of escapees who are under reform through labor decreased by 34.3 percent as compared with the same period last year and the number of escapees who are under reform through reeducation decreased by 51.2 percent as compared with the 2 months preceeding the promulgation of the three legal documents. During this period, 11 escapees who are under reform through labor in Jiangxi have surrendered to authorities, including those who were sent back to law enforcement units by their relatives and 152 escapees who are under reform through reeducation in Jiangxi have surrendered to authorities, including those who were sent back to law enforcement units by their relatives.

Facts have proven that as long as we conscientiously implement the resolution and decisions adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress and the related instructions of the central authorities, correctly use the weapon of law, and strike surely, accurately and relentlessly at active criminal offenders, we can certainly improve the social security situation.

Comrade (Xu Zhenxiu) pointed out in his report: In general, social security and order in this province are better than in the previous period. However, due to the evil consequences of sabotage by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and the fact that their pernicious influence has not been thoroughly eradicated, class struggle still exists to a certain extent. Accordingly, social security and order are sometimes good and sometimes bad. The public security situation has not been fundamentally improved. This seriously endangers the people's lives and property and hampers the advancement of stability and unity.

Comrade (Xu Zhenxiu) emphatically said in his report: In order to improve the unsatisfactory social security situation as quickly as possible and fundamentally improve the public security situation in this province, we must further conduct education on socialism and whip up the people's enthusiasm to fight criminal activities and maintain social security. We should go all out to commend good people and good deeds in the fight against criminal activities and strictly punish those who connive with and protect criminal offenders. Those who use violence in retaliating against informers, law enforcement personnel, public security cadres, and policemen, should be punished severely in accordance with the law in order to encourage standing up for what is right and discouraging evil practices. We should create a situation in which everyone will do his share in protecting social security and order. We should make adjustments to reinforce public security units, improve the leading groups and further strengthen the leadership of party and government over public security work.

Xu Min, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. All members attending the 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades of standing committees of people's congresses of a number of counties, municipalities and districts at the county level; and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial people's government attended the meeting as observers.

#### JIANGXI CPPCC COMMITTEE STUDIES PLENUM GUIDELINES

OW202351 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The 17th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 4th Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully concluded in Nanchang on the morning of 20 August after a session of 9 days. The meeting transmitted and seriously studied the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee. The participants conscientiously studied the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

The participants liberated their thinking, talked freely, held enthusiastic discussions and gave speeches at the meeting. They were greatly enlightened and encouraged by the meeting. They unanimously pledged to fully support the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to fully support the principal leading members of the party Central Committee elected and reelected by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

The participants pointed out: The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has properly solved the two major issues concerning the future of the party and state and our party and country now have great hopes. The participants unanimously pledged to unify their understanding of the basis of the resolution, rally still more closely around the party Central Committee, heighten revolutionary spirit, do all work well and strive to realize the four modernizations as quickly as possible.

The participants also unanimously approved the decision on organizing and promoting all democratic parties, mass organizations and personages in all walks of life to seriously study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and approved the namelist of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Permanent Bills Screening Committee of the Fourth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee. They listened to reports on the provincial CPPCC Committee's work during the second quarter of 1981, discussed and approved the work plans for the third quarter of 1981 and heard reports on investigation and inspection tours made by members of the provincial CPPCC Committee.



All members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee also attended meetings of the eighth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress as observers and listened to related reports.

Fang Zhichun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the closing meeting on the morning of 20 August.

Ma Jikong, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He stressed two points on how to study the resolution well. Citing the facts of our party's history, he first gave a penetrating explanation of the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and pointed out that we must correctly evaluate the historical position of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. He said: We should distinguish between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years and also distinguish between the damage caused by the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution and certain achievements we made during that period. He then talked on how to employ the Marxist-Leninist theory on production, clearly understand the economic law in the present readjustment of the national economy and further do our economic work well.

Finally, Chairman Fang Zhichun of the provincial CPPCC Committee gave a summation speech. He said: Various members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC Committee have, in their discussion, offered many good suggestions on improving political, economic, cultural and educational fields in this providence. We will consolidate those opinions and send them to the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and other related units for study, reference and implementation. The CPPCC committees at various levels are political consultative organizations to help party committees and government organizations at various levels do all kinds of work well. We should concentrate our efforts on promoting the national economy and assisting party committees and government organizations at various levels achieve success in improving the national economy, building spiritual civilization and consolidating the leading groups. We should, through studying and implementing the guidelines of various documents adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, further strengthen our unity on the basis of adhering to the four basic principles. We should look forward with unity and work hard to turn China into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of material well-being and spiritual civilization.

Also present at the closing meeting were Luo Mengwen, Li Shizhang, Zhong Ping, Lai Shadyao, Pan Shiyan, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing and Liu Jianhua, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Xu Min and Xie Xianghuang, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

#### SHANGHAI GARRISON DISTRICT CADRES STUDY RESOLUTION

OW180117 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The Shanghai Garrison District party committee held an enlarged meeting from 5 to 17 August for cadres of regimental-level units and above to study the Resolution on Certain Questions of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

He Yixiang, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units; Wang Jingkun, commander, and Zhang Chen, political commissar, of the Shanghai Garrison District, addressed the meeting on how to better understand the basic guidelines laid down by the resolution and how to uphold Mao Zedong Thought.

Many of those attending were veteran comrades who joined the revolution during the war years. They had personally witnessed how Mao Zedong Thought took shape and developed and how the CCP and the PLA grew and matured under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought.

In the course of study, they reviewed historical events and cited numerous facts to testify that whenever Mao Zedong Thought was upheld the revolution was victorious, and whenever Mao Zedong Thought was violated the revolution was frustrated. They maintained that under the new historical conditions, Mao Zedong Thought must be propagated justly and forcefully; scientific works must be studied earnestly; efforts must be made to use the stand, viewpoints and methods of Mao Zedong Thought; the study style of integrating theory with practice must be upheld; and the study of Chairman Mao's works must be combined with the study of the party's lines, principles and policies under the new situation so that the PLA's political and ideological consciousness will be further enhanced and the PLA's struggle for fulfilling new historical tasks will be further implemented.

#### SHANGHAI SETS PLAN FOR DEALING WITH CRIMINALS

OW181950 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] This station's reporters have learned from the 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress that Shanghai's public security and judicial departments, after making a comprehensive analysis of the public security situation in Shanghai, have mapped out plans and effective measures to deal with major crimes, to continually strike at major active criminals harshly and promptly, and to handle ordinary criminals in accordance with the party's policies and different situations in an effort to quickly and effectively improve Shanghai's social order.

Shanghai's public security and procuratorial departments and people's courts maintain that, although initial success has been achieved in improving social order, people should not be overly optimistic because the criminal elements have not yet ceased committing crimes, their arrogance has not yet been completely suppressed, the factors for generating crimes still exist and the measures for comprehensively solving the crime problem have not yet been successfully carried out. In short, Shanghai's public order has not yet been fundamentally improved. For this reason, people must have the concept of fighting a protracted war. They should not relax their efforts and must continue to make efforts to improve social order.

To achieve salient results in improving social order during the second half of the year, Shanghai's public security and procuratorial departments and people's courts will resolutely adhere to the principles of punishing major active criminals harshly and promptly according to law, firmly deal with major crimes, handle the ordinary criminal elements according to law and according to different situations, and leniently handle those who give themselves up, who perform meritorious service to atone for their crimes and who sincerely repent. Regarding young lawbreakers, the policy of redemption through education and reformatory measures will be upheld so that the majority will be educated by striking at the few surely, accurately and relentlessly.

Shanghai's public security and procuratorial organs and people's courts have mapped out plans to coordinate their work while carrying out their individual duties and will take prompt action--cracking down, arresting, prosecuting and trying--to handle such major crimes as homicide, rape, arson, bombing and others that seriously jeopardize social order. In accordance with the actual situation, relatively concentrated public trials will be organized according to plan to support the people's struggle against the active criminals. On the other hand, propagation of socialist law must be intensified, measures to comprehensively control crime must be continued and efforts must be exerted so that salient results can be achieved this year.

WEN HUI BAO ANALYZES MAO'S MISTAKES, MAO'S THOUGHT

HK200730 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Yu Axiang [0205 7093 4382]: "It Is Necessary To Distinguish Between Mao Zedong Thought and the Mistakes Made by Comrade Mao Zedong in His Later Years"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" points out that we must make a clear distinction between Mao Zedong Thought--a scientific theory formed and tested over a long period of time--and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years. This is a summary of our party's valuable historical experience and is also a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts.

Why must we distinguish between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years?

First, Mao Zedong Thought has definite objective contents. It is scientific abstraction. It means those things of truth which reflect the objective laws of China's revolution and construction. As we all know, Mao Zedong Thought is the product of the integration of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's revolution. The reason why Mao Zedong Thought is called a scientific theory is that its systematic scientific viewpoints are crystallized from summing up both the positive and negative experiences (not just the positive experiences) of China's revolution and construction. It is not a mixture of correct things and erroneous things. Mao Zedong Thought is the scientific guiding ideology suited to China's national conditions. It was formed on the basis of theoretical generalizations made by the Chinese communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative about a series of creative experiences in China's long-term revolutionary practice in accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. It is truth already proven by practice. Therefore, Mao Zedong Thought can only mean those truths which reflect the objective laws of China's revolution and construction.

Second, Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of collective wisdom and not the thinking of one individual. It must be admitted that Comrade Mao Zedong himself made the chief contribution to the formation of Mao Zedong Thought and that his contribution was tremendous and decisive. But judging by its contents, Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of collective revolutionary experience and the fruit of collective struggle and it is not merely the product of the brains of one genius. Therefore, we cannot personalize Mao Zedong Thought in an oversimplified way and include the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years. Some of the theses of Mao Zedong Thought have incorporated correct ideas of other outstanding leaders summed up by Comrade Mao Zedong. In the same light, we should only put the correct theses of Comrade Mao Zedong and not his mistakes into the treasure house of Mao Zedong Thought.

Third, looking at Comrade Mao Zedong himself--the chief representative of Mao Zedong Thought--there was a course of development and maturity in his thinking. Comrade Mao Zedong was not a born Marxist. In his early years, he worshiped gods, adored Confucius, believed in idealism and democratic reformism, and so on, and later he abandoned them all. Can we then include all these in Mao Zedong Thought and look upon them as contents of Mao Zedong Thought? Obviously, anyone who is able to think will not mix Mao Zedong Thought with Comrade Mao Zedong's premature thinking in his early years. This probably will not constitute a problem. Likewise, the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years obviously departed from the realm of Mao Zedong Thought--the integration of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of China's revolution--and resulted in the historical catastrophe of the "Great Cultural Revolution" which brought great misfortune to the party and the people.



Can we confuse these mistakes with scientific theories which have been thoroughly tempered by our party? Therefore, it is absolutely correct for the "resolution" to adopt a scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts in making a clear distinction between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years.

It is necessary to distinguish between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years in opposing two erroneous attitudes toward Mao Zedong Thought.

One of the erroneous attitudes is the attempt to negate the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought and to deny the guiding role played by Mao Zedong Thought in China's revolution and construction simply because of the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years. As a matter of fact, it is quite common for an individual with correct thinking in the beginning to make mistakes later. Any theorist, even a great Marxist theorist, who cuts off his contacts with the masses and social practice, divorces himself from the collective and the masses and looks at problems subjectively and one-sidedly, will lose his former ability to correctly understand the world. However, since Mao Zedong Thought has definite objective content and is Marxism concretized under China's conditions, it is no longer merely the thinking of one individual but the crystallization of collective wisdom. Therefore, we can never equate the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years with Mao Zedong Thought. The reason why the whole party should take Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of the party is not the subjective will of a certain individual but the inevitable outcome of the development of the revolutionary practice of the Chinese people, and this reflects the will and the fundamental interests of the Chinese people. How can we negate Mao Zedong Thought which was formed and developed in the course of the Chinese revolution and which is the crystallization of our party's collective wisdom and a record of the victory of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people simply because of the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years!

Another error is the dogmatist attitude of thinking that whatever Comrade Mao Zedong said is an unalterable truth and can only be mechanically copied and applied and of being unwilling even to admit, by seeking truth from facts, the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years and attempting to adhere to these mistakes in our new practice by means of the "two whatevers." The principle of the "two whatevers" goes totally against the Marxist dialectical materialist line of knowledge. A revolutionary teacher is a man and not a God. His knowledge and mastery of objective truth is also affected by subjective and objective conditions and needs deepening through repeating many times the process of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge. It cannot be completed in one try. During this process, some deviations and even serious mistakes are unavoidable. If we mechanically copy erroneous theses of a revolutionary teacher and cannot alter them, what else but serious harm can we bring to the party's cause? We learned profound lessons shortly after the "gang of four" was smashed.

Mao Zedong Thought is closely linked with the history of the CCP. Negating Mao Zedong Thought is negating the history of struggle of the Chinese people and the CCP. Therefore, the question of distinguishing between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years, adhering to and developing Mao Zedong Thought not only concerns Comrade Mao Zedong, but also affects the overall situation; is not only a domestic question but is also a question on an international scale; is not only a theoretical question but is also a political question with tremendous impact.

GUANGDONG CALLS FOR STRONGER BIRTH CONTROL EFFORT

HK210207 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The Guangzhou Municipal CCP and Revolutionary Committees recently decided that the rural areas of Guangzhou must spend a concentrated period in the second half of this year in all-round implementation of the policies and measures on planned parenthood, to ensure that this year's target of keeping natural population growth rate below 10.5 per 1,000 is met.

Guangzhou Municipality has failed for 4 successive years to meet the population control target assigned by the provincial authorities. The natural population growth rate in 1979 was the highest of 10 major cities. In 1980 the city lagged behind 20 provinces and municipalities in the whole country in this respect. There was a serious rise in the birth rate in the city's suburban counties from January to July this year. As a result, the number of births in the area was 1,700 more than in the same period last year. At the same time, there were 39 percent more marriages in the first half of the year in the municipality than in the same period last year. Thus, there is bound to be an increase in the number of legal births in the second half of the year. At present, an extremely conspicuous problem is the many rural pregnancies which not covered by the plans and involve some 15,000 persons.

The municipal CCP and revolutionary committees have therefore issued a circular demanding that all counties and districts spend some time in September and November to concentrate the leaders, cadres and technical forces, create public opinion in a big way, conduct extensive propaganda and mobilization, and do a good job in ideological work, to mobilize those who pregnancies are not covered by the plan to take remedial measures, and achieve a big rise in the rate of permanent contraception.

The circular reiterated the policy principles in setting population targets, that is, advocating having only one child, strictly controlling the birth of a second child according to the conditions, and forbidding the birth of a third. The urban area units must vigorously consolidate and increase the percentage of people having of only one child, and mobilize those expecting a second child in circumstances that do not accord with the policies to take remedial measures.

GUANGDONG COAL MINE LEADERS STEAL STATE PROPERTY

HK200721 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The Kongtong coal mine in Yangchun County--a mine with 1,798,000 yuan in fixed assets--was designated for closure in accordance with the principle of readjusting the national economy. After this decision was taken, (Zhang Zhuo) leader of the closure leadership group, and (Liu Lixiang), secretary of the mine party general branch, seized the chance to divide state property among themselves. As a result, minerals were stolen, buildings were destroyed, and all the machinery and relevant installations were wrecked. The damage totaled 1.35 million yuan. A fine socialist enterprise was thus totally ruined. (Zhang Zhuo), (Liu Lixiang) and others have seriously violated party discipline and state law by taking advantage of the closure of the enterprise to engage in malpractice for selfish ends and sabotage the state's economic readjustment work. The masses have demanded that the government deal severely with them.

GUANGDONG COURT SENTENCES, EXECUTES CRIMINALS

HK210723 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Summary] On the morning of 19 August, the Guangzhou Municipal People's Intermediate Court held a sentencing rally to impose penalties on 10 criminals convicted of robbery, theft, assault and battery and corruption, and announced the order of the Guangdong Provincial People's Higher Court on executing Chi Zhiping, Liu Zhiguang and Xie Shiqing who have committed countless crimes and deserved this just punishment. These three were immediately executed by a firing squad after the rally.

Chi Zhiping had committed countless crimes in Guangzhou Municipality from February to May. His crimes included robbery, theft, damaging public facilities, beating and causing bodily injuries to public security personnel and the masses. Chi never repented despite repeated warnings and lessons, and committed a total of nine robberies.

Liu Zhiguang was sentenced for murder and Xie Shiqing was sentenced for murder and robbery. Xie had killed an old man on a train by throwing him onto the railway after robbing him of his watch and money.

"The three criminals refused to accept the verdict announced earlier by the Guangzhou Municipal People's Intermediate Court and appealed to the provincial People's Higher Court. However, the original verdict was upheld when the case was presented to the provincial People's Higher Court." Some 20,000 people including provincial and municipal leaders attended the sentencing rally.

HUBEI COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MILITIA TRAINING

HK210427 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] The People's Armed Forces Committee of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee held its fourth plenary meeting on 18 August, to convey and implement the spirit of the instructions on militia training issued by the Central Committee, the General Staff department, and the Wuhan PLA units. Huang Zhizhen, deputy director of the People's Armed Forces Committee, and Chu Chuanyu, commander of Hubei Military District, attended the meeting. In accordance with the spirit of instructions from the upper levels, the participants held serious discussions in connection with the province's 1982 training tasks. They unanimously held: The military training tasks assigned Hubei by the upper levels for 1982 conform to the principle of reducing the number of people involved in training, streamlining training contents, and improving training methods and quality, and suit the actual conditions in the province.

The meeting decided to convene a provincial work conference on militia training at the end of August to further sum up the province's militia training work in 1981 and study and arrange the tasks for 1982. The meeting also demanded that CCP committees at all levels further strengthen leadership over militia training work. On the basis of trial-point work in readjusting and reforming training in 1981, they should strive to do still better in militia training work in 1982.

HUBEI PLA GROUP DISCIPLINED FOR FINANCE VIOLATIONS

OW190532 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, while in the process of reorganizing and reducing personnel, an engineer and construction regiment of the Wuhan PLA units, despite repeated instructions from higher authorities, decided in late December last year to buy 500 spring beds, 2,000 chrome-plated folding chairs and 500 woolen blankets, as suggested by the regiment's principal leading comrades in the name of solving practical problems for cadres transferred to civilian work.



In violation of relevant stipulations by higher authorities, the regiment bypassed the bank and made payments totaling more than 177,000 yuan as material loans and loan transfer checks even before delivery of the purchases and balanced the books by entering the bills for the beds and chairs under other items of a project in the account of the regiment's engineering funds. In addition, the regiment also brought a number of fountain pens and (?teacups) for distribution as keepsakes.

Ordinarily the regiment is far from serious in observing financial and economic discipline and is extravagant in spending public funds.

Shortly afterwards, a Communist Party member exposed the purchases to a higher party committee. The party committee of the logistics department of the Wuhan PLA units attached great importance to the matter, swiftly conducted an investigation and handled it seriously. It also took action to shake up the regimental party committee. The regimental party committee decided to give serious warnings to Comrades (Guo Sen), regiment commander, and (Lu Peizhou), political commissar, as inner-party disciplinary actions against them, pending approval by the party committee at a higher level. Under the examination and supervision of a higher-level work team, all the beds, chairs and blankets purchased by the regiment in violation of financial and economic discipline were returned, and the cash paid recovered.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO on 19 August carries a commentary entitled "Resolutely Correct the Unhealthy Tendency To Violate Financial and Economic Discipline."

#### BRIEFS

**GUANGDONG TAX COLLECTION**--Guangdong Province has conscientiously checked tax evasion with success. By the end of June this year, the province fulfilled 55.4 percent of the 1981 annual tax revenue plan, the total amount of tax collections increased by 14.16 percent compared with the same period of 1980, and more than 18,000 industrial and commercial units have voluntarily readjusted their tax payments. In addition, the tax officers discovered tax evasions totaling some 29 million yuan and unpaid taxes totaling 8.05 million yuan. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Jul 81 OW]

**GUANGDONG INDUSTRIAL CROPS**--Beijing, 12 Aug (XINHUA)--Guangdong Province reported good harvests of industrial crops this year although the output of early rice decreased by 400,000 to 450,000 tons due to hail damage, drought and typhoons. In comparison with last year, spring-sown peanuts increased by 8.7 percent, jute and ambary hemp by 8.6 percent and tobacco by 37.6 percent. Output of silk cocoons, tea, soyabeans and fruit also showed increases. The sugar crop on 216,700 hectares is reportedly growing well. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 12 Aug 81 OW]

**GUANGDONG UNEMPLOYED YOUTH**--The proportion of unemployed youth in Guangdong Province who have engaged in individual economic activities is the highest in the country. According to statistics, by the end of June this year, the province had arranged jobs for some 210,000 unemployed people, 31.8 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. The number of unemployed people who have engaged in individual economic activities was 4.3 times greater than in the corresponding period of last year. The proportion of unemployed youth who have engaged in individual economic activities increased to 40.3 percent. Over the past 2 years, the province has arranged jobs for some 1.1 million people. The province now has approximately 130,000 individual undertakings with some 155,800 workers. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Aug 81 HK]

XIZANG MILITARY LEADER VISITS BORDER DEFENSE UNITS

HK210359 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Chengdu Military Region Commander You Taizhong, Deputy Commander Wang Chenghan and other leading comrades arrived in Xigaze on 11 August to visit border defense units. They were welcomed at the airport by Xizang Military District Commander Qie Jinwu, Political Commissar Sun Yushan, and leaders of Xigaze Military Subdistrict. Heedless of the mountainous terrain, You Taizhong and the other leading comrades visited the Xigaze Military Subdistrict organs, a border defense regiment stationed in Xigaze prefecture, and a hospital in the afternoon to see the PLA commanders, fighters and hospital patients. They also met party and government leaders of Xigaze prefecture. In the evening, comrades of the Chengdu Military Region cultural work group performed a varied show for the commanders and fighters and their dependents. Commander You Taizhong spoke before the performance. He urged everyone to make still greater contributions, encouraged by the spirit of the resolution, to defending the country and building up the border area.

XIZANG HOLDS MILITARY PARADE, MARCH-PAST 19 AUGUST

HK210401 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Summary] The organs of Xizang Military District and PLA Air Force units stationed in Lhasa held a military parade and march-past in the military district square on 19 August. Present at the parade were Chengdu Military Region Commander You Taizhong and Deputy Commander Wang Chenghan. Also present were regional party, government and army leaders including Yin Fatang, Yang Dongsheng, Guo Xilan, Yangling Duoqi, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangmin), Yang Zongxin, Zhang Zengwen, Pu Qiong, Chen Jingbo, (Peng Zhe), (Xia Chuan), Hu Zonglin, Wang Yunxiang, Dege Gesang Wangdui, Cuike Dunzhu Ciren, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan, Pabala Gelie Langjie, Li Benshan, Qie Jinwu, and Sun Yushan. Also present was Chengdu Military Region logistics department director (Yang Yishan). The leading comrades reviewed the parade.

XIZANG PLA RALLY HONORS FIREFIGHTING SQUAD

HK210331 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Summary] Xizang Military District held a rally on 20 August to honor the PLA "heroic squad in putting out a forest fire." Present at the rally were Chengdu Military Region Commander You Taizhong and Deputy Commander Wang Chenghan; and Xizang regional party, government and army leaders including Yin Fatang, Yang Dongsheng, Guo Xilan, Yangling Duoqi, Song Ziyuan, (Zhang Xiangmin), Qie Jinwu and Sun Yushan. Xizang Military District Political Commissar Sun Yushan presided at the rally.

Comrade You Taizhong read out the Central Military Commission's order commending the squad, and spoke on the squad's heroic deeds. He also read out the decision of the CCP Committee of Chengdu Military Region on learning from the squad. Speeches were also made by Chengdu Military Region Deputy Commander Wang Chenghan, Xizang Regional CCP Committee Secretary and People's Government Vice Chairman Yangling Duoqi, and Xizang Military District Commander Qie Jinwu.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU TAX ARREARS CASES--Guizhou Province has conducted inspection of tax evasion and tax arrears. By 26 June, the province had discovered cases of tax evasion and tax arrears involving 10.04 million yuan. The province had also deposited taxes of 6.39 million yuan with the treasury. Some 60 counties, municipalities and districts have set up leadership inspection groups. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Jul 81 HK]

JILIN COURT PRESIDENTS URGE REDUCING CRIMES

SK190430 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The provincial Higher People's Court held a meeting of court presidents stressing that courts at all levels should punish criminals as sternly and as soon as possible according to the law and make contributions to improving social order. The meeting was held from 14 to 18 August in Changchun. Attending the meeting were presidents of intermediate and grassroots courts and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Yang Zhantao, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CCP Committee and deputy provincial governor, and Chen Zhong, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Comrade Chen Zhong spoke at the end of the meeting. He Lanjie, vice president of the Supreme People's Court, who was inspecting work in our province, also attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

The participants conscientiously studied directives of the CCP Central Committee on politics and law and summed up and exchanged experiences gained by all courts in conducting trials and strengthening social order. During discussions and studies, the participants analyzed current situations in public security and enhanced their understanding of the importance, urgency and protracted nature of the task of strengthening social order. They pledged that they will closely coordinate with public security and judicial departments, implement the principle of punishing criminals as sternly and as soon as possible and, under the leadership of CCP committees, deal quick and powerful blows at murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, persons who set off explosions and other criminals who seriously endanger social order. They said: at the same time we should do a good job in multi-purpose work while conducting trials, and pay attention to education and reformation of persons who committed light offenses so as to prevent and reduce crimes in order to actively improve social order.

JILIN SCORES WELL IN SOLVING TAX EVASION CASES

SK210526 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, all localities in our province have scored relatively good achievements in investigating and recovering evaded and overdue taxes. By the end of July about 94 percent of taxpaying units had conducted internal investigations and tax departments had investigated 48 percent of all taxpaying units, exposing a total tax evasion of 23.63 million yuan, of which 12.81 million yuan have been recovered. In addition to our past efforts, the provincial people's government recently issued a circular urging all localities to do a good job to ensure a good start and successful conclusion of the work investigating cases of tax evasion.

First, governments at all levels should fully understand the importance of tax investigation. Leaders should personally attend to this work, analyze and study the local situation and adopt effective measures to solve local problems in this regard.

Second, tax departments should be organized to stir up an upsurge between August and September in investigating and recovering evaded and overdue taxes.

Third, departments concerned should support and coordinate tax investigation work. This work has much to do with policies and involves many fields. Departments concerned should actively support and coordinate this work. Judicial departments should promptly deal with violations. Severe punishment should be given those who evade taxes or blatantly refuse to pay taxes and those who beat up tax collectors, jointly attack tax organs or prevent tax collectors from doing their job. Banks should withhold loans for those units evading taxes or are in arrears in their tax payments. Propaganda departments should step up propaganda on paying taxes according to law.



WANG ENMAO MEETS ACTORS, WATCHES PERFORMANCE

SK190150 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] The Jilin provincial workers spare-time literary and art troupe led by (Wang Hongju), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, left Changchun yesterday for performance in Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese Musicians Association, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Mass Cultural Bureau under the Ministry of Culture and the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council and CYL Committee.

Before their departure, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, watched their performance and received them along with Yu Lin and Song Jiehan, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee, Chen Hong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, and leaders of departments concerned under the provincial people's government.

HEILONGJIANG MEETING DISCUSSES FLOOD PREVENTION

SK200924 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] On the evening of 19 August the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government sponsored an emergency telephone conference to urge people throughout the province to take immediate action in earnestly implementing the instructions of the leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee on disaster relief and to make all-out efforts to try to overcome flooding and harvest the wheat crop. Resolute efforts should be made to overcome low temperatures and strive to promote a good crop in the spring and wrest a bumper harvest. Deputy Governor (Wang Zhining) presided over the conference. Wang Luming, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of the province, addressed the conference.

The conference noted: From early June to 10 August this year, average rainfall in the province was 360 mm, surpassing normal rainfall by 20 percent. The 18 cities and counties in the province, including Hulin, Boli, Fangzheng and Qitaihe, had 450-550 mm of precipitation--equal to the annual rainfall in most years; some 24.17 million mu of farmland were inundated, some 17 million mu of ripened crops were affected. What merits our special attention is that since this summer, the province has had low temperatures. According to the thermal sums method [you xiao wen du fa] temperatures are 100-150 degrees lower than in ordinary years and 50.90 degrees lower than that in 1972. When low temperatures prevailed, crops sown in the spring and rice have not matured as quickly. If there is no serious flooding a month before the autumn harvest, no low temperatures and flood prevention work progresses well before the wheat and autumn harvests, it will be possible to reap a fourth consecutive bumper harvest.

The conference stressed: We are in a critical period in harvesting wheat and conducting management of crops sown in the spring. Time is short, and our tasks are arduous.

The conference set forth the following guidelines: 1) It is necessary to concentrate on conducting a rush-harvest of wheat so as to increase income and production. 2) It is necessary to combat low temperatures to promote an early ripening of crops and do a good job in conducting the later stage management of crops sown in the spring. 3) It is necessary to grasp well the work to combat disasters and conduct disaster relief. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the current production work in a down-to-earth manner.

BRIEFS

LIAONING COAL DEPOSIT--The Liaoning provincial coal prospecting company recently discovered a coal deposit with a reserve of 570 millions tons in the periphery of the Fuxin mining area. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Aug 81 SK]

MA WENRUI'S SPEECH AT SHAANXI PARTY MEETING

HK170332 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

["Resolutely Implement the Spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session and Do Really Well in Strengthening Party Building"--speech by Ma Wenrui [7456 2429 3843] at Shaanxi provincial party representative meeting on 23 July--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades:

At this provincial party representative meeting, we have communicated the spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, studied the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, the communique of the plenary session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the CCP, and selected our provincial representatives to attend the coming 12th national party congress.

All comrades present here unanimously agree that the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee was another meeting of great significance in the history of our party following the third plenary session and a meeting of summing up experience and of unity and advance, and that this session will go down in history for fulfilling the historic task of setting to right things which have been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology of the party. This session has done an excellent job of solving two important problems. First, applying Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC that it adopted realistically sums up the major experience and lessons of our party's activities since the founding of the state, scientifically evaluates the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and further points out the correct path for building socialist modernization suitable for the conditions of our country. Second, the election and reelection of the principal leading members of the Central Committee will play an important part in strengthening the Central Committee's collective leadership and unity on the basis of Marxism and ensuring the full implementation of the party's correct line and policies formulated since the third plenary session. At this party representative meeting, all who participate declare to resolutely support the communique of the sixth plenary session, resolutely support the Resolution Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, resolutely support Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, resolutely support the election and reelection of the principal leading members of the Central Committee, and are determined to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and rally more closely round the party Central Committee so as to fight for the realization of the new historical tasks with one heart and one mind.

Here I would like to say something about the strengthening of party building according to the spirit of the 6th plenary session and the opinions of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee.

I. The Key Lies in Strengthening Party Building

In his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, Comrade Hu Yaobang points out: "The historical experience of the past 60 years can be summed up in one sentence: There must be a Marxist, revolutionary line and a proletarian party capable of formulating and upholding this line. Faced with the gigantic task of socialist modernization centering around economic construction in the new historical period, we are deeply aware that the key to the fulfillment of this task lies in our party."

Why do we say that the key to the fulfillment of this new historical task lies in our party, that is, in the building of our party? This is because ours is the party in power and the force at the core leading our cause forward.

Whether or not we do well in party building, will exert a decisive influence on the economic construction and other constructions of our country led by the party and on the mental outlook of the broad masses of people and the general mood of society. If we fail to do well in party building, we shall not be able to realize the four modernizations, to amplify our socialist democracy and legal system, and to build our socialist spiritual civilization.

The party organization in our Shaanxi Province has a fine revolutionary tradition, and the great majority of our party members are good or comparatively good. After smashing the "gang of four," especially since the party's 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, we have done a great deal of work in party building and as a result of eliminating the negative influences within our party left over by the "Great Cultural Revolution," the power of the party organizations at all levels in our province is now basically in the hands of the cadres who can be trusted, a great change has taken place in the mental outlook of the party members, the fine tradition and style of work of our party are being restored and developed, and remarkable achievements have been scored in all aspects of our work. However, we must also see that there are also some shortcomings and problems in our party building.

The state of our party membership does not suit the needs of building modernization. Of the 1.24 million party members, more than 750 thousand or more joined the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution," which makes up 56 percent of the total. Though most of these comrades are good in essence, they still lack education and training on the basic theory of Marxism, on the basic knowledge and fine tradition of our party. A small number of members who joined the party before the "Great Cultural Revolution" are also becoming indifferent in their sense of responsibility to the party and their sense of serving the people. Unhealthy tendencies of factionalism, extreme individualism and anarchism still exist among some of our party members, both old and new. There are also some party members who are not acting in accordance with the party's requirements.

The state of the leading groups does not suit the needs of building modernization. In the leading groups at all levels, there are generally more cadres than necessary, and most of them are aged and with fairly low cultural levels. There are very few professional cadres. In a few leading groups and among a small number of leading cadres, there still exist some problems such as, ideological constipation, an incorrect style of working, not making concerted efforts and organizational impurity. When we say ideological constipation, we mean primarily that the "leftist" ideological influence has not yet been eliminated, and some people still do not quite understand or even show reluctance in implementing the line, principles and policies of the party since its third plenary session. At the same time, due to the influence of the right, there is also a tendency toward liberalization. An incorrect style of working is chiefly shown by low spirits and fear of difficulties, and irresponsibility in work. In some units, there are more officials than working personnel, more empty talkers than men of action and more people who stick to old ways and let things go on as they are than people who dare to make innovations and creations. Some comrades are showing more concern for their own interests and the interests of their children and grandchildren than for the interests of the party and the people, and a few of them even use their power to seek private gains and privilege.

Not making concerted efforts chiefly means that the factionalism of some leading cadres has not yet been radically eliminated. Not only is there factionalism left over from the "Great Cultural Revolution," but there are also differences and misunderstandings left over from before the "Great Cultural Revolution," which lead to dissension and discord instead of being of one heart and one mind. Organizational impurity means that in very few units, some people who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and made their fortune through rebellion, some who have been greatly influenced by factionalist ideology and some elements who engaged in beating, smashing and looting still remain in leading posts. Of course, it is necessary for us to analyze those people who made mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and those who have not straightened out their thinking on the party's line, principles and policies mapped out since the third plenary session.



It is necessary to draw a distinction between those who once "rebelled" at the beginning of the "Great Cultural Revolution" or who once made some mistakes, and those who made trouble throughout the 10 years, between cadres who were promoted normally and those who "made their fortunes through rebellion," between those who are not clear about the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session temporarily and on certain questions, and those who go against these things persistently. We must pay special attention to their present expressions and to educating them so as to unite the great majority of people.

The reason why there are such problems within our party is that the "Great Cultural Revolution" caused serious internal injury in our country and yet, we have not moved to thoroughly expose, criticize and investigate it and we have not penetratingly and broadly eradicated "leftist" ideology. On the other hand, our party building work does not suit the development of the situation. After we shifted the emphasis of our work to construction, because some comrades failed to have a good understanding of the importance of party building under the new situation or because they lacked experience, the additional problem of the division of work between party and government was not solved well, and there appeared in some regions and units the phenomenon of party committees not caring about the party's business. As a result, there is no powerful political and ideological work and regular organizational activities within the party, and inner-party criticism cannot be unfolded, which has brought about lax discipline. Within the party, there is also a liberal tendency of making no distinction between right and wrong, between merits and mistakes or between rewards and punishment.

All this shows that though our party has fulfilled the historic mission of setting to right things which have been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology through the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the task of setting to right things that have been thrown into disorder in our actual work, especially in party building, is far from being fulfilled. Now we are required by the broad masses of the party members and the people to do a good job in consolidating and building our party. Party committees at all levels in our province are required to have a sufficient understanding of the importance and urgency of strengthening party building, and firmly grasp and do well this important work which is crucial to the future of our party and state and the future of the construction for modernization, so as to maintain the advanced nature of the party and continuously increase its fighting effectiveness.

## II. How To Strengthen Party Building

Comrade Hu Yaobang declared: "With higher political awareness, we must make our party a solid core which is more mature politically, more unified ideologically and more consolidated organizationally, and more able to unite with all our nationalities and lead them in socialist modernization." In light of this requirement and the concrete conditions of our province, we must now do well the following five jobs in party building:

FIRST, WE MUST STUDY THE RESOLUTION, UNIFY OUR UNDERSTANDING, AND UNITE AND LOOK FORWARD.

The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC is a new basis for the whole party and the whole people to unite and make further advances, a program of action guiding our socialist cause and our party's work to continue to advance, and a vivid teaching material for the masses of party members and the people in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, to study the resolution well will be of great significance in unifying ideology, in strengthening unity and bracing up to carry out the party's line, principles and policies mapped out since the third plenary session.

In accordance with the arrangement of the Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels are required to make the study of the resolution a central task for the second half of this year. While concentrating on studying the resolution, it is also necessary to study the communique of the sixth plenary session as well as Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of our party. With the stress on leading cadres at all levels, especially those above the county level, it is necessary to widely and penetratingly carry out propaganda among the broad masses of the party members and the people, and educate them at the same time, so as to unify their ideology with the basic conclusions of the resolution. It is necessary to study the resolution paragraph by paragraph and sentence by sentence for a thorough understanding of its essence, and on this basis, to further combine with our practice and clear away the influence of leftist ideology and other erroneous tendencies. For the cadres not engaged in production at all levels, it is necessary for them to leave their jobs temporarily to undergo concentrated rotational training, while for the professional or technical cadres, it is also necessary to find time to study, but to ensure that 5/6 of the time is spent working. Leading cadres must take the lead in studying as well as in lecturing and offering guidance to the cadres and the masses.

In studying the resolution we must pay attention to the following three major points: 1) to fully recognize the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong in the Chinese revolution and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought being the guiding ideology of our party, which is the most fundamental and key problem; 2) to be realistically clear about the rights and wrongs as well as the merits and mistakes on a series of important questions since the founding of the state and; 3) on this basis, to unify ideology and to unite and look forward.

The resolution is an example of applying the Marxist world outlook and methodology in analyzing intricate and important questions in history. So, in studying the resolution, we must endeavor to master the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method that run through the whole document as well as correctly understanding its scientific conclusions about these historical questions. Instead of starting from the interests of a faction or from personal gain and loss or personal feelings of gratitude or resentment, and instead of applying idealism and metaphysics, we must start from the interests of the party and the people and apply dialectical materialism and historical materialism to analyze historical events. In doing so, it will be easier for us to unify our understanding and raise our ideological level.

It was for the purpose of becoming united and looking forward that we summed up historical experiences. So, in dealing with questions of history, it is necessary to adhere to the policy of following rough outlines rather than meticulous details in order to avoid quibbling over side-issues and to keep the rights and wrongs in history of a certain district or unit from being argued about among the masses. It is necessary to stress positive education rather than making self-criticisms level by level. As to the party members and the masses with different understanding, we must try to guide and convince them patiently and meticulously, not treat them in a simple and impetuous way. Through study, we must further strengthen the unity within the party and the unity between the party and the masses on the basis of unifying ideology, so that our will and strength will be concentrated on socialist modernization. We must follow the orientation pointed out by the resolution, unshakably adhere to the four basic principles and conscientiously carry out the 10 policies embodied in the correct path of building a modern and powerful socialist country, which has been gradually mapped out since the third plenary session. We must also continue to maintain lofty revolutionary ideals and a vigorous revolutionary spirit for building socialist modernization with one heart and one mind. In short, the purpose of our study is to unify ideology, strengthen unity, brace up and promote production.

SECOND, WE MUST MAKE UP OUR MINDS AND SELECT MORE CADRES WHO COMBINE ABILITY AND POLITICAL INTEGRITY AND WHO ARE IN THE PRIME OF LIFE, AND READJUST AND STRENGTHEN THE LEADING GROUPS AT ALL LEVELS.

It is a pressing matter at present to promote and train able cadres who are young or in their prime. Now in the leading groups, there are quite a number of old cadres in poor health who still have to work under conditions which are beyond their abilities.

In the meantime, after we have transferred our major work to the construction of the four modernizations, our leading cadres are required to have more theoretical, cultural and professional knowledge as well as to be in excellent health so that they will be able to go right to the front line of production more often to study the new situation and solve new problems. All this shows that to select and train more younger cadres who combine ability and political integrity and who are in their prime is really a pressing strategic task.

In the past year, though we have done some work in selecting fine younger cadres, our pace has not been fast enough and very little effect has been produced, especially in the first half of this year. We paid less attention to this work. Since we did not have a profound understanding of this strategic task set by the party Central Committee and did not treat it urgently, we have not adopted effective measures and taken resolute actions to play a leading role in this work. Such phenomena can also be seen in some other regions and units. Due to the one-sidedness in ideology, some comrades neglected the importance of acquiring more professional knowledge on hearing that "jack-of-all-trades" cadres were still necessary, and failed to see the importance of selecting fine and younger cadres on hearing that selecting cadres might not be rigidly restricted according to age. Some comrades still have the deep-rooted ideology of judging cadres in order to seniority and of demanding perfection from younger cadres. They are always full of worries in selecting fine and younger cadres, and they especially show doubts and worries in selecting those at the age of about 40. All these problems concerning recognition earnestly await future solution.

After our understanding is deepened, we must revise our plans and get a clear understanding of our tasks, then firmly grasp the fulfillment of these tasks. In our province, thousands of fine and younger cadres need to be selected and trained. Besides those of about 50, we must select and train those at about 40 or under, and the latter should constitute the majority. In the second half of this year, all departments in the cities, prefectures and at provincial level are required to select several cadres who combine ability and political integrity and who are in their prime into the leading groups. All party committees in prefectures and cities should also make some requirements of all counties (cities and districts). We must make progress every year. When we say the method of "letting in before getting out" can be adopted, we do not mean "not letting in and not getting out," or "only letting in and not getting out," at all. Through offering rotational training and giving more jobs, we must bring up an army of cadres and backbones who are in their prime and who are capable in managing economic and political affairs, military and party affairs, as well as cultural and educational, and scientific and technological work. In order to train and test these younger cadres in their practical work, the party and government organs above county level may assign some cadres to act as auxiliary leading personnel, such as assistants and advisers. All districts must continue to carry out the plan of education for cadres approved and transmitted by the provincial party committee last year. Another work conference on education for cadres will be held in the second half of this year by the provincial committee to examine the implementation of the plan and to exchange experiences in the training work, and at the same time, to revise the plan.

The requirements for the fine and younger cadres to be selected are the three stipulated by the Central Committee: 1) resolutely implementing the party's line, principles and policies and adhering to the socialist road; 2) having acquired some professional knowledge and organizational and leadership ability; and 3) being in the prime of life and capable of strenuous work and heavy tasks. In selecting younger cadres, we must by all means prevent "three kinds of people" from getting into the leading groups. All such people who have already entered the leading groups must be cleared out without exception. In order to select the right people, it is necessary to follow the mass line and appoint people according to their political integrity and ability rather than to judge them according to private relations, from the factionalist point of view or by the criteria of whether or not they are obedient to oneself. As was concluded by some units, cadre selection must be in accordance with the following principle, that is, "to be recommended by the masses, to be investigated by the organization and to be decided by the party committee." This is a concrete practice of the party's democratic centralism in selecting cadres and can be popularized.



The older comrades have an especially significant role to play in fulfilling this strategic task of selecting and training younger cadres. Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and other leading comrades in the central committee have said that although the old comrades may be pardoned for other mistakes, they would be committing an unforgivable historical error if they did not bring up young successors. Our old comrades of over 60 should learn from Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries their example of selflessness and foresightedness, and thinking highly of the long-term interests of the party and the state, enthusiastically and conscientiously discharge this lofty political responsibility of selecting and training younger cadres. By doing this work well, our veteran cadres will once again make a great contribution to the party and the people and our cause will be able to continue with more certainty of success. Party organizations at various levels and all comrades in their prime who have been selected for higher posts must respect and take good care of our veterans and learn from them. The veteran cadres who are unable to continue their work must be properly resettled. They can either be advisers or retire, or just leave their jobs temporarily for rehabilitation. As for the veteran cadres who have left the frontline posts, they must be taken good care of both politically and in their private life (including receiving documents in time, housing, medical care and the use of cars) in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the central and provincial committees. We must have a good understanding of the importance of the close unity of the old, the middle-aged and the young cadres, which is a guarantee for carrying forward the cause of our party.

### THIRD, TO ENHANCE PARTY SPIRIT, ENFORCE PARTY DISCIPLINE AND RECTIFY THE PARTY'S WORK STYLE

Comrade Chen Yun pointed out sharply: "The style of work of a party in power vitally affects its very existence. Therefore, this problem deserves serious and long-term attention."

To rectify the party's style of work, we must first rely on ideological and political education. In the final analysis, the incorrect style of work among some of our party members and cadres is a problem of world outlook. This is why we now require our party members and cadres to enhance party spirit and reform their ideologies so as to fight against the ideological influences of various exploiting classes and the bad habit of small producers with the proletarian world outlook. At present, special attention should be paid to establishing the revolutionary world outlook of selflessness, readiness to sacrifice for the interests of the people and serving the people heart and soul; to developing the spirit of revolutionary heroism of "being resolute, fearing no sacrifice and surmounting every difficulty to win victory"; to strengthening our sense of discipline and abiding by laws and of defending the unity and solidarity of the party; to restoring the fine style of the party which is characterized by seeking truth from facts and the mass line as well as by hard work and self-reliance.

To rectify the party's work style, it is also necessary to promote the organizational activities of the party and carry out criticism and self-criticism, which is a fine tradition of our party and a motivating force for socialist modernization. As the saying goes: "Running water is never stagnant and a door-hinge never gets worm-eaten." To conscientiously and frequently carry out criticism and self-criticism so as to clear away the dust on our body is an important guarantee that our party will keep alive revolutionary fervor and increase its fighting ability during its period in power. In the past few years, after eliminating the influence of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we have gone to the opposite extreme and the weapons of criticism and self-criticism have become rusty. Quite a few comrades fear that unfolding criticism and self-criticism will give offence to others, and try to mediate differences at the expense of sacrificing principle. Some other comrades are like "tigers whose backside no one dares to touch," and they become furious when criticized and even try to retaliate. All this must be resolutely changed. Our cadres at all levels, whatever their rank, must take part in organizational activities as an ordinary members and conscientiously place themselves under the supervision of the organization.

Leading cadres must take part in organizational activities both in the leading group and in branches. We must earnestly unfold criticism and self-criticism and correct in time erroneous ideology and unhealthy tendencies at the party's regular democratic life meetings rather than waiting until they have multiplied, or just reading out some documents and talking about work. Criticism and self-criticism must be both serious and earnest and presented in a manner of "a gentle breeze and a mild rain." It is necessary to adhere to the "principle of three don'ts," and prevent criticizing from the higher plane of principle and line or bludgeoning erring comrades. Party committees (party organizations) at all levels should make a thorough examination every half year of the organizational activities of the subsidiary units, especially with regard to how the leading cadres take part in these activities, and report to the higher levels.

To rectify the party's style of work, we must also resolve to strengthen the examination of party discipline, with the stress laid on checking the unhealthy tendencies which do great harm to society and are strongly opposed by the people. At present, these are chiefly expressed as follows: showing doubts, resisting or overtly agreeing but covertly opposing the line, principles and policies mapped out since the third plenary session; the unhealthy tendency of using power seek personal gain in the three recruitments (recruiting workers, students and cadres), in the three changes (changing agricultural residents into non-agricultural residents, changing school graduates who return to do farm work in their home village into school graduates in cities who settle down in the countryside and changing the temporary workers and teachers in schools run by local people into regular workers and teachers of public schools) and the one allotment (allotting houses or building private houses; violating financial discipline, such as to recklessly give rewards under all sorts of pretexts, to drive up prices and evade taxation, to engage in speculation and profiteering and in graft and embezzlement, and to spend without restraint resulting in serious waste, or causing great losses of the state's property due to seriously neglecting one's duty; the tendency of appointing using favoritism to draw in factions for scrambling for power and profit, and harboring the "three kinds of people" and appointing them to important posts, and the tendency of seeking honor through fraud and deception, and suppressing democracy or committing retaliation; violating discipline in dealing with foreign affairs, such as, disclosing state or party secrets, asking for gifts and taking bribes, smuggling and evading taxes, and injuring the state or party's prestige. Among all these, the most important thing is to enforce political discipline. We must educate and make our party members, especially leading cadres of our party, march in step with the Central Committee politically and unconditionally.

In the first half of this year, the provincial committee sent out work groups mainly to help the leading groups at all levels in consolidation and reorganization. They have solved some problems after investigation and achieved some successes. In the second half of the year, party committees at all levels must do solid work to enforce the examination of discipline. The provincial committee has also made preparations to send more work groups in light of our specific conditions, to help party committees at all levels solve the problems concerning the consolidation of the leading bodies and rectifying party style of work and discipline. Several units with more problems and some important cases, are to be dealt with directly by the provincial party committee or provincial government. Those exemplary units and individuals who have carried out the party's fine style of work and observed the discipline of the party should be properly praised. Those units and individuals who continue to violate laws and discipline after the "guiding principles" were issued and refuse to correct their mistakes despite repeated admonition, should be dealt with seriously in the light of organizational procedure after an investigation and verification of the materials. Now there is great resistance to checking cases involving violation of laws and discipline. Some leading cadres are harboring the erring comrades and covering up their mistakes because they have good relations or are fellow officials. Some of them even refuse to be inspected. Still others are afraid of being connected with the cases since they have also made mistakes. In the future there must be no tolerance for or connivance with this.

Instead, we must criticize and educate those who have committed common mistakes and take disciplinary measures against those who have committed serious mistakes.

#### FOURTH, WE MUST STRENGTHEN THE BUILDING OF BASIC-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

The party's basic-level work provides the basis for the whole party's work. Where there is a solid basic-level organization, work is made a lively affair. Where the basic-level organization is loosely knit and lacking in fighting power, work performance is lackluster. Therefore, we must strengthen the building of basic-level party organizations in a down-to-earth manner.

Most of the 4,000-plus basic-level party organizations and 70,000-odd party branches and general party branches throughout the province are good and relatively good. But there are really a fairly large number of basic-level party organizations whose ideological and political work is a soft spot, organizational system is less than sound and whose display of militancy is absent. Confronted with a new situation and especially the situation after the introduction of various production responsibility systems in the countryside and the expansion of autonomy for industrial and mining enterprises, some of them do not know how to handle party work. Thus, they fail to give proper play to their role as a powerful fighting force. In strengthening the building of basic-level party organizations, we must at present tackle well the following several tasks:

1. We must take proper care of the building of basic-level leading groups. This is the key to success. We must in a planned and well-led manner build leading groups of basic-level party organizations into powerful fighting forces that are capable of resolutely carrying out the party's general and specific policies, seriously practicing democratic centralism, maintaining close ties with the masses and uniting as one in seeking modernization. In reorganizing and strengthening basic-level leading groups, we must also give full play to democracy. Where an area meets the requirements, we must seek a reelection in accordance with the regulations of the party constitution--doing so through party congresses or general meetings of party members. Where an area falls short of the requirements, the necessary conditions must first be created prior to an election. In reorganizing and strengthening basic-level leading groups, we must likewise introduce the principle of "three in one." We must energetically select outstanding younger cadres while paying attention to retaining backbone cadres who are prestigious, experienced and capable. Concerning some old cadres who have left their posts, basic-level party organizations must show concern for them politically and take proper care of them where they encounter difficulties in everyday life.

2. We must focus on the study of the resolution and continuously handle well the education of party members. Party committees at various levels must give top priority to education for party members. They must formulate plans for preaching the resolution among party members, put measures on a solid basis and make a continual inspection. They must understand and study the conditions of party organizations and party membership of a given area or unit, take proper measures ideologically, and gear methods to the characteristics of basic levels. To get hold of the key links, we must preach and solve one or two problems at a time, instead of tackling everything at once. In the countryside, we must give all rural party members training once or twice within this year. While focusing on the study of the resolution, we must stress constant education for the masses of party members. With an eye to the party's central tasks, we must impose concrete demands upon party members. The aim is to make sure no party member forgets his own glorious title and political duties and does not sink to the same level of the ordinary people. To meet the needs of education for basic-level party members, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee may prepare some easily comprehensible propaganda materials.

3. We must give full play to the exemplary vanguard role of party members. We must teach every party member to set for himself strict requirements for party membership and to play an exemplary vanguard role in influencing and inspiring the masses of people.



We must regularly assess and cite advanced party branches and fine party members. Within the party, we must whip up an upsurge in a campaign to create advanced party branches, to be the first to be fine party members, to seek modernization in a big way and to make more contributions. A small number of party members have neglected to get involved with an organizational life for a long period of time, to pay party membership fees and to accept party assignments, thus not playing the role of party members. They even join religious and superstition-oriented organizations and commit acts in defiance of law and discipline, such as corrupt practices, theft, profiteering, and so forth. These party members who fall short of the requirements for party membership must be sternly dealt with and subjected to education in a patient way. They must be made to mend their ways within a given period of time (from 6 months to 1 year). An extremely small number of party members who have failed to turn over a new leaf after patient education and a period of waiting should be advised to renounce party membership. Individuals who seriously run afoul of law and discipline and who are incorrigible must be expelled from the party. The party committees of various areas, municipalities and counties must conduct experiments, grope for experience and do things in a well-led and systematic manner.

In recruiting new party members, we must uphold the guideline of combining enthusiasm with prudence. Recruitment efforts should focus on areas and units where party forces are weak. Attention must be paid to admitting party intellectuals who meet the requirements for party membership.

The organization department of the CCP Central Committee has again revised and republished the "Work Regulations for the Rural CCP Branches," "Work Regulations for the CCP Basic-Level Organizations of Financial and Trade Enterprises" (draft resolution), calling on various areas to introduce these regulations on an experimental or trail-point basis. Last year, many areas and units of our province started conducting experiments and establishing trial points with good results. This year, we must increase the number of trial points. With reality in mind, we must sum up experiences, look for gaps, put forward proper measures and introduce proper systems, pushing forward the building of basic-level organizations in a down-to-earth manner.

#### FIFTH, WE MUST RAISE THE LEVEL OF LEADERSHIP

Under new historical conditions, how should we raise the leadership level of party committees? We must be capable of linking the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete practice of socialist modernization. We must link the general and specific policies introduced since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee with the actual conditions of a given area or unit. We must study new measures in good time, solve new problems properly, and create new experiences continuously. The aim is to stimulate the smooth development of the cause of modernization.

To raise the level of leadership, we must energetically promote the practice of making investigations and studies. We must understand the conditions of our country and the conditions of a given province or county. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our leadership style has undergone a relatively great change. Definite results have been achieved in investigations and studies. But certain problems still exist. For example, we spend more time heading for an office to listen to reports and less time heading for the forefront to make on-the-spot investigations. We spend more time collecting data and less time putting forward solutions to problems. These shortcomings must be overcome. Party committees at all levels should act in accordance with the demands put forward by Comrade Chen Yun: "Spend over 90 percent of the time studying conditions and less than 10 percent of the time making policy decisions. Leading comrades at all levels must personally head for the lower levels, go among the masses, get acquainted with actual conditions in a systematic and prudent way, and learn realistically from cadres and the masses fighting on the forefront. In this way, they can be sensitive to new conditions and new problems, make scientific analyses and seek proper solutions.

To raise the level of leadership, we must uphold the principle of democratic centralism. We must learn how to unify the Marxist theory of knowledge with democratic centralism. We must rely on collective wisdom and experience and strive to grasp conditions in an objective and overall manner and to solve problems in a down-to-earth way. Party committee secretaries must have a clear idea of the relations between secretaries and party members. Regarding major issues, they must follow the organizational principle of an individual being subordinate to the organization, the minority to the majority, the lower to the higher levels and the whole party to the party Central Committee. Such issues must be subjected to collective discussion and decision at party committees or Standing Committees. In no way can one person's words be taken as the law. Furthermore, while upholding collective leadership, we must clearly stipulate the concrete duties of every party member. Every leading party member must be active and energetic and boldly commit himself to the proper handling of the jobs assigned to him. He must in no way leave all matters of an important or unimportant nature to the discussion of the party committee.

To raise the level of leadership, we must seriously reorganize an office and energetically improve the work style. Among party and government office cadres at all levels, including leading cadres, we must introduce an on-the-job responsibility system which calls for clearcut demands, and concrete assignments and which facilitates inspection and assessment. We can thus subject cadres to a regular assessment as a basis of commendation, criticism, promotion or use. Leading members of party committees at and above the county level must spend at least 3 months a year personally making investigations and studies at basic levels, personally receiving masses or handling their letters where major issues are concerned, personally helping solve difficult problems encountered by the masses in production and everyday life, personally working on important documents and situation reports, and personally delivering political or study reports among the masses. To improve the leadership style, we must be resolved to cut meetings short and simplify documents. Party committees and government and business departments at all levels must reduce the number of meetings. They must resolutely refrain from calling meetings that are of no consequence and combine all those that can be combined. Every meeting must be properly prepared for. Problems must be solved in a realistic manner. The duration of a meeting must be short, the number of attendants small and the relevant data reduced to the bare essentials. Documents must be used on a strictly limited basis. Where problems can be solved simply and quickly, documents must be resolutely done away with. The practice of writing short and easily comprehensible documents must be promoted. Now, there are too many magazines for departments to use and their quality is poor. The general office of the provincial party committee and the general office of the provincial government must formulate serious measures to set things straight and to reduce such magazines to a minimum.

To raise the level of leadership, we must especially seriously study theory. After studying the resolution, we must study philosophical works by Comrade Mao Zedong, and, at the same time, study a little history. Marxist theory is an unusually important theme where the building of a proletarian political party is concerned. It is a major issue bearing on the kind of world outlook and the methodology with which our party is armed. Our party has traditionally stressed raising the cadres' level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought where theory is concerned. Only by studying theory well and grasping the world outlook and methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism can we fully understand and correctly implement the general and specific policies introduced since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. And only in this way can we effectively study new conditions and solve new problems. The leading comrades of party committees at all levels should foster the good style of seriously acquiring book knowledge, making investigations and studies, doing hard thinking and exploring boldly, and try to continuously raise their level of leadership.

Comrades, so long as we live up to the above requirements, we can take a big step forward in party building. And only in this way can we give better play to the role of the party committee as the core of leadership, the role of the party branch as a fighting force and the role of party members as pioneering models in leading the people of the whole province to fulfill the industrial and agricultural production tasks and the tasks for the readjustment of the national economy for the current year and push socialist modernization forward!

#### SHAANXI PLA LEADER PROMOTES STUDY OF RESOLUTION

HK200621 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Comrade Sun Hongdao, commander of Shaanxi Military District, has gone down to the basic levels to guide the cadres and fighters in studying the resolution. He has answered difficult questions raised by basic-level cadres in the course of studying the resolution by citing his own experiences and ideas. The comrades have praised him for this.

Comrade Sun Hongdao went to Ankang Military Subdistrict at the beginning of August to inspect work and carry out investigation and study. While in the basic levels, he found out that certain comrades were content with publicizing the resolution, reading documents about it, and making simple speeches expressing their attitude. He spoke of his own study experiences to comrades attending an enlarged meeting of the military subdistrict CCP Committee and to organ cadres. This Red Army veteran, who had followed Chairman Mao in fighting all over the country and took part in the 25,000 li Long March, had personal feelings about Chairman Mao's important role in often saving the Chinese revolution at moments of crisis. He cited many facts and further cited the resolution as proof of this, enabling the comrades to deepen their understanding of the position in history of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought.

#### HEAVY RAINS CAUSE FLOODING IN SHAANXI PREFECTURE

HK191446 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Summary] Since 18 August, it has rained torrentially in Liuba, Mian and Lueyang Counties in Hanzhong Prefecture and the water level of the rivers has continued to rise. The water level of the Han River and such major tributaries as the Bao River, Hei River, Yudai River, (Yangjia) River and Xushui River, have reached and exceeded the flood danger level. The flow capacity of the Han River flood peak which passed Yang County reached 9,500 cubic meters per second, the highest in history.

"There are several breaches in the Han River and the floodwater has inundated some factories, mines and villages and damaged some farmland, houses and water conservancy facilities. According to incomplete statistics compiled by Chenggu, Mian, Nanzheng and Liuba Counties, the floodwater has taken the lives of 13 people, damaged some 500 houses, inundated some 300,000 mu of farmland and trapped some 40,000 people." "With this new flood situation, leaders at all levels of the prefecture and counties have immediately rushed to the flood control frontline, to supply relief materials and to mobilize the masses to crash-build wooden houses and crash-rescue the trapped masses." PLA units stationed in Hanzhoung Prefecture have sent their commanders and fighters to crash-repair river embankments and help evacuate the masses safely. At present, the great majority of the masses that were trapped have been evacuated.



QINGHAI HOLDS MEETING ON TIBETAN LITERATURE

SK190600 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Thanks to the concern and support of the state Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Chinese Writers' Association, a meeting on Tibetan literature for Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai Provinces, Xizang Autonomous Region and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region opened in Xining Municipality yesterday.

Attending the opening ceremony were Zha-xi-wang-xu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Xi-thou-ba, deputy governor of the province; Ma Wending, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Sang-re-jia-cuo, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Also attending the opening ceremony were members of leading groups at the meeting, including (Ma-la-qin-hu), representative of the Chinese Writers' Association; (Yu Weishan), head of the cultural section of the state Nationalities Affairs Commission; (Jia-yin-jia-zuo), representative of the institute of languages of national minorities under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; (La-ba-ting-ke), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee; (Tian Juhui), vice chairman of the Sichuan Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission; (Xi-fang-cai-yao), representative of Gansu Province; (Yu Dexian), representative of Yunnan Province; (Ge-shan-duo-jue), deputy director of the Qinghai Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles; and (Liang Wending), chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission. Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of the Qinghai Provincial CPPCC Committee, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP Committee; the provincial nationalities affairs commission, the provincial cultural bureau, the provincial federation of literary and art circles and the provincial institute of national minorities. Some 70 persons including cadre writers, personnel in charge of collection, systematization, research, translation and publication and noted writers and poets of Han nationality and minority nationalities met together to sum up and exchange experiences on Tibetan literature and to discuss matters of common concern.

The opening ceremony was presided over by (La-ba-ting-ke), member of the leading group of the meeting and deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee. (Liang Wending), chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission, delivered an opening speech. (Ge-shan-duo-jue), deputy director of the Qinghai Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, made a report on the origin of this meeting and the preparations for it. Zha-xi-wang-xu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. Having expressed warm congratulations on the opening of this meeting on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee he said that it is the first meeting on Tibetan literature since the founding of the PRC and is a joyous event in developing the cause of Tibetan literature.

XINJIANG PLA UNIT'S PUBLIC ORDER EFFORTS PRAISED

HK200606 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The units of the Urumqi garrison have inherited and carried forward the army's fine traditions, resolutely preserved social order, and made major contributions to protecting the city and the masses' life and property. In the past year, they have arrested many [word indistinct] criminals, labor reform escapees, thieves and thugs, put a stop to fights and mediated disputes among the masses on many occasions, and done 720 good deeds for the masses.

The patrolling soldiers can be seen in the streets and alleys any time of the day and night. They have frequently dealt effective blows at criminals. On the afternoon of 22 June, a soldier saw two young people robbing a middle-aged person near the people's park gate. He immediately rushed forward, grabbed both the young people and took them to the public security organ.

BRIEFS

NINGXIA WHEAT PRODUCTION--Yinchuan, 13 Aug (XINHUA)--Ningxia's Huanghe River irrigation area has reaped a bumper harvest of spring wheat from the 1.52 million mu sown. The total output this year is nearly 10 percent higher than in 1980. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0056 GMT 13 Aug 81 OW]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TAIWAN PILOT DEFECTOR

## Beijing Rally

OW191358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 19 (XINHUA)--Gao Houliang, air force political commissar of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, today praised the patriotism of Huang Zhicheng, the Taiwan pilot who flew to the mainland in an F-5F fighter on August 8. He said the pilot's action reflected the aspirations of the Taiwan people and military and administrative personnel, who yearned for reunification of the motherland, and the spirit of the Chinese Communist Party's advocacy of peaceful reunification of the motherland, a policy that expressed the people's wishes.

Gao Houliang was speaking at a Beijing rally in honour of Huang Zhicheng at which Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa read out an order of the air force headquarters conferring on Huang Zhicheng the rank of deputy divisional commander and appointing him vice-president of an air force aviation school.

On behalf of the air force, Gao Houliang warmly congratulated Huang Zhicheng on his choosing "the bright and correct road." Huang was also congratulated on his new rank and appointment. Gao Houliang said: "The policy of our party and government towards the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel has been 'all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or later'. Anyone, no matter who he is and no matter what he did in the past, so long as he loves the country, will be welcome and treated with sincerity. Patriotism is a fine tradition of the Chinese nation." "At present, all those who support and agree with the reunification of the country are regarded as patriotic and we will treat them equally, without discrimination, and employ them according to their talents," he said.

Praising Huang as a patriot being conscious of doing the right thing for the nation and concerned about the reunification of the country, Gao Houliang said: "Huang Zhicheng has broken through the tight control of the Taiwan authorities at the risk of his life and made a reality of his pursuit of truth and desire to return to the motherland. Such patriotic spirit as his should be commended."

Gao Houliang said: "Since ancient times Taiwan has been an inseparable part of China. The people of Taiwan and the mainland are sons and daughters of the Chinese nation and descendants of the same ancestors." He said the people of Taiwan demanded the end of their separation from the motherland and many officers and men in the Taiwan army, which was tightly controlled by the authorities, also refused to support such split.

Gao Houliang said: "Not only the old and the middle-aged people who went to Taiwan from the mainland are missing their hometowns and longing for reunification of the country and reunion with their relatives, but the Taiwan-born young people are also deeply conscious of the righteousness of the national cause and hope for the reunification and prosperity of the motherland."

He said that throughout China's more than 5,000 years, no one had been able to divide the country permanently. He hoped that the Taiwan authorities would think about Huang Zhicheng's crossover to get a clear understanding of the situation. He said: "They should face the facts, conform to the historical trend of the times, accept the will of the people, respond to the proposition of the Chinese Communist Party on peaceful negotiation to reunify the motherland and make positive contributions to the realization of the great cause of the motherland's reunification."

Xiu Tingze, a former Taiwan air force pilot who served in the Kuomintang army for 18 years before crossing over to the mainland, said at the rally: "Huang Zhicheng and I have the same experience, thoughts and feelings. During our short stay together, I have come to know Huang Zhicheng as a young man who is strongly patriotic." "Since my crossover to the mainland in 1963, the Communist Party and the people's government have trusted me and shown great concern for me, and helped me rise from being a Kuomintang air force pilot to a deputy chief of staff of a PLA air force unit. I was also elected a deputy to the fourth and fifth National People's Congresses."

Speaking amid warm applause, Huang Zhicheng said his experience over the past few days on the mainland made him understand that "the government of the motherland is sincere in carrying out the policy for peaceful reunification of the nation. "The people I have encountered on my journey to Beijing from Fujian Province share a common desire and aspiration for unity and reunification of China," he said. This is one of the Chinese nation's strong points that has contributed to the development of the nation and its ancient culture." He said: "The reunification of the motherland accords with the will of the people and is a historical trend. It is only a matter of time." He said he hoped the Taiwan authorities would make positive response.

Referring to his new appointment, he said: "Commander Zhang has given me an important post. As a member of the air force of the people's army, I will contribute all my talents to the motherland and our air force."

#### Denies Taiwan Claims

OW200856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Crossover Taiwan Air Force Pilot Huang Zhicheng denied the Taiwan authorities' allegation that he flew over to the mainland because his plane's radio was malfunctioning. At a press conference in the Great Hall of the People here today, he said he had been a senior instructor at the Kuomintang air force with eight years of flying experience. "I am familiar with the layout of Taiwan's Taoyuan airport and I can land without radio," he said.

Huang Zhicheng was a major of the Taiwan air force who crossovered to the mainland in an F-5F fighter on August 8. He said he returned to the mainland because he was dissatisfied with the long separation of the Taiwan province and the motherland and had responded to the call of the motherland for peaceful reunification of China.

Wearing a new PLA uniform, Huang Zhicheng told journalists he had taken off from the Taoyuan airport early on August 8 and touched down at the Fuzhou airport at 9:28 a.m.

"I was on an instrument test-flight," he said. "At first I was flying over Taiwan, later set course for the estuary of Minjiang River in Fujian at an altitude of 400 feet and a speed of 600 nautical miles per hour." He said when he and Xu Qiulin, who was his student, flew over the Fuzhou airport, Xu declined to land on the mainland. "Seeing this," Huang Zhicheng said, "I decided to send him back. I respect his wishes or anyone's human rights."

The student baled out and Huang Zhicheng landed at the Fuzhou airport.

Huang Zhicheng said he was very happy to return to the motherland and was full of confidence in its future. "Our nation has a great potential," he said. He expressed his hope that the country would be reunified soon.



## CHINA DAILY Interview

HK200107 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 20 Aug 81 p 1, 4

[Article by Zhang Ciyun]

[Text] On the cloudy morning of the first Saturday in August, an F-5F fighter, one of the sophisticated planes of the air force on Taiwan, landed at an air base near Fuzhou, capital of south China's Fujian Province. Just as the plane ran to a halt on the tarmac, its 29-year-old pilot saw a large number of people with picks and spades in their hands running toward him. The young man was seized by a fit of panic--"Oh, God, aren't they militiamen and Red Guards coming to capture me?" Then he saw an officer heading for the plane on a motor bike. The next moment, the officer was helping him unfasten his seat belt and extending a welcome on behalf of "the people on the mainland." As crowd surrounding the plane were all clapping and cheering, tears welled in the pilot's eyes. He shook hands with the officer and murmured, "thank you, thank you. I'm back home at last."

In the following days, Major Huang Zhicheng (Peter Z. Huang), a former examining officer with the 5th group, 5th wing of the Kuomintang air force, became known nationwide through the media and was acclaimed as a "patriotic hero" who had "gloriously returned to the mainland."

Later, the young pilot learned that the people who had surrounded his plane were workers repairing the runways and that the first person who had greeted him on the mainland was an air force officer of the People's Liberation Army in charge of the air base.

In an interview with CHINA DAILY, Huang said that he had wanted to come to the mainland since middle school and in the last three months had made full preparation, including selecting the air route, consulting data about airfields on the mainland and calculating fuel consumption.

"On 8 August the opportunity came at last when I was assigned to test Lt. Xu Qiuling in instrument flying," Huang said. They took off from an air base in Taoyuan, about 49 kilometers southwest of Taipei, around 8 o'clock in the morning, he said. When the plane was close to the coastal waters of the mainland, Huang ordered his copilot to draw the cockpit blind and practice instrument flying in the dark. After a while, Huang asked Xu to pull up the blind and see where they were. The copilot was surprised to find they had reached the mainland.

"Xu asked me what I intended to do," Huang said. "I answered that I wanted to land on the mainland. Then Xu said, 'Instructor, I want to go back to Taiwan.' Since he did not wish to go with me, I decided to drop him at Dong Yin, a small island just outside the estuary of the Minjiang River in Fujian Province, because the island is still in the hands of Taiwan troops."

Before Xu bailed out by parachute, he asked his instructor whether he had made his decision after careful consideration. Huang answered simply, "Sure."

Once Xu was ejected, Huang piloted his fighter over the mainland again and looked for an air base. About 9 o'clock, Huang's plane landed smoothly.

"My dream of returning to the mainland was finally realized," Huang said. "I hope my action will contribute to the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the mainland."

JIEFANGJUN BAO HAILS TAIWAN PILOT'S DEFECTION

HK191242 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 19 Aug 81 p 3

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE dispatch: "Army Paper Comments on Huang Zhicheng's Righteous Act"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 August--To greet Huang Zhicheng's insurrectionary act of flying a plane and returning to the motherland, JIEFANGJUN BAO today published a commentator's article entitled "A Patriotic and Righteous Act." The article noted: "Huang Zhicheng's patriotic and righteous act has once again demonstrated that the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the peaceful reunification of the motherland is in accord with the will of the people and the general trend of events. This is something which no force on earth can stop. The idea was well expressed by Huang Zhicheng: 'I love my own mother, but I love my motherland even more.' This statement expressed Huang Zhicheng's deep feeling of attachment to the motherland. It also certainly expressed the common feeling of the 17 million Taiwan compatriots!"

The article noted: For more than 100 years, we the Chinese nation have been subjected to all kinds of imperialist aggression and bullying. Our motherland's treasure island Taiwan has also undergone all kinds of difficulties and experienced many hardships. However, the sons and daughters in Taiwan have always turned toward the motherland in their hearts. Over the past 30 years or so, Taiwan has been artificially separated from the mainland. Although communications have been blocked, the Taiwan people's love of the motherland remains constant. In particular, after the promulgation of the "letter to Taiwan compatriots" by the NPC Standing Committee 2 years ago, the Taiwan compatriots including the KMT officers and soldiers have also seen the bright prospects of the return of Taiwan to the motherland. They have earnestly hoped for the opening at an early date of postal communications, trade activities, and navigation and air traffic between the two. They have looked forward to exchanges of personnel between the two parties and to realizing the reunification of the motherland at an early date.

Huang Zhicheng's patriotic and righteous act has fully demonstrated the discontent of the Taiwan compatriots with the policy of the Taiwan authorities in insisting on the split and obstructing the peaceful reunification of the motherland. It was also a blow to a very small number of people in the international scene who still even now cling to the so-called "two Chinas" or "one China and one Taiwan" like grim death. Dr Sun Yat-sen once said: "The world trend is enormous and mighty. Those who submit will prosper, while those who resist will perish." The return of Taiwan to the motherland is historically inevitable. All perverse acts are definitely against the will of the people.

The JIEFANGJUN BAO commentator's article said in conclusion: "Everyone has a share of responsibility in the reunification of the motherland. The Taiwan authorities should conform to the historical trend, dismantle the artificial barriers and accept the correct process toward the peaceful reunification of the motherland. They must never stand condemned through the ages for splitting the motherland and the nation. We especially hope that in the light of the spirit that 'all patriots belong to one family,' all personnel of the KMT army, navy and air force will take practical action and make their contributions to realizing the reunification of the motherland at an early date."

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